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## Hoover Action in '70 FBI's Direct Liaison with CIA Broken Off

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation broke off direct liaison with the Central Intelligence Agency a year and a half ago, according to authoritative sources, who said the CIA would not tell J. Edgar Hoover who had leaked information from his organization.

Result, high officials of the intelligence community are about the government's ability to control foreign espionage. Their apprehension has been increased by the British discovery of Soviet operations.

Some of the damage, the FBI and the CIA held private meetings, to Mr. Hoover, at which they discussed information. Communication is limited, all, telephone and in-person meetings.

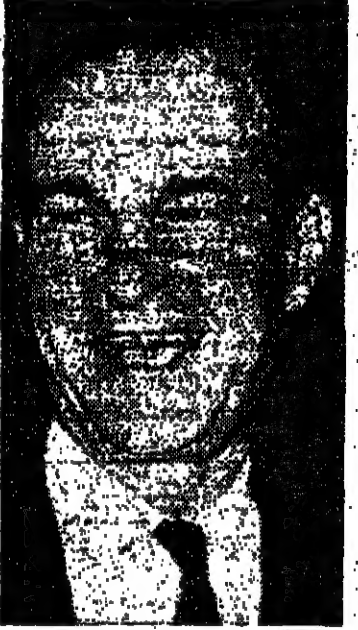
It was true that the direct liaison with the CIA, then a year ago, an aide said today, "It is no longer true."

He added, "The FBI maintains liaison with the CIA, and it is very close. The liaison is broken off."

He said the CIA could not be reached.



Hoover of the FBI



Helms of the CIA

## Army Substantiates 7 Officer's Atrocity Charges

By Peter Braestrup

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The Army has substantiated seven of 21 allegations against a Vietnam War officer made last year by Anthony Herbert, a much-sought-after soldier who was relieved of duty in 1969 by the Army.

Army sources said that in November 1970, the Army Criminal Investigation Division assigned a 16-man task force, later increased to 50 men, to check out Col. Herbert's charges. Last June, their report, substantiating seven of the allegations, was turned over, under Army law, to a special investigator, who must recommend further action this month.

Herbert has contended that he and Col. J. Ross, the general's deputy in Airborne Brigade, failed to disclose reports by Col. Herbert of atrocities—torture and rape—against South Vietnamese and Viet Cong prisoners of war.

Col. Herbert's case, however, is still under investigation.

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## Ulster Hit Anew by Violence

Blast Kills Woman  
In Belfast Pub

BELFAST, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Bomb blasts echoed across Londonderry and Belfast tonight in continuing weekend violence that cost a woman her life and left 18 other persons injured.

Army spokesmen said three bombs went off almost simultaneously shortly after 9 p.m. in Belfast. There were no injuries in the explosions.

Gunsmen opened fire on British troops in two separate incidents while they patrolled the open-air market of Belfast. Troops returned fire. There were no injuries.

A nail bomb was thrown at an armored car on Grosvenor Street but exploded against a drug store. Another bomb was thrown into a closed pub on the Springfield Road. A pipe bomb exploded in an empty loft on Ravenscroft Avenue.

In Londonderry, one bomb hit a dry cleaner, another exploded at a bus depot and a third wrecked a bakery, the army spokesmen said.

Earlier in the day a bomb explosion ripped through Belfast's Paisley Park sports pavilion, near where troops are billeted, and caused extensive damage to the building, which houses various sports facilities. Police said the building was unoccupied at the time.

British troops yesterday captured a suspected leader of the official wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army when his wife fell off as he tried to escape an identity check, the AP said.

Jim Sullivan, 39, was caught when the car in which he was riding tried to run a downtown Belfast roadblock where soldiers checked names against lists of wanted suspects, an army spokesman said.

Elsewhere in the city detectives sifted through the wreckage of McCauley's Pub, a Catholic-owned bar frequented by Protestants and located between Catholic and Protestant areas in the Durham Road district.

Police said Mrs. Winifred Maxwell, 45, died and 18 persons were injured when a bomb packed with about 20 pounds of gelignite exploded last night while they were drinking in the pub.

Mrs. Maxwell, a Protestant, was the 17th person killed in violence-related incidents in Northern Ireland since widespread sectarian strife broke out in the province in 1969. She was the 86th person to die this year.

Armored Cars Recalled

DUBLIN, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—The Army of the Irish Republic is to recall the armored cars serving with the Irish contingent of the United Nations peace force in Cyprus, it was announced here yesterday.

There are believed to be eight French-built armored cars with the Irish force in Cyprus. It is understood these cars will be added to the dozen already in use on border patrols in the republic.

Kidnappers of 4 GIs

## 18 Turks Get Death as 'Urban Guerrillas'

ANKARA, Oct. 10 (UPI)—A Turkish military court yesterday sentenced to death 18 members of the outlawed Turkish People's Liberation Army, which last March kidnapped four U.S. servicemen in Ankara.

Col. Ahmet Tetik, chief judge of the military tribunal, pronounced the sentence against Deniz Geylan, 23, and 17 other members of the "urban guerrilla" group, who were found guilty of undermining the foundations of the Turkish Republic by subversion and anarchy.

The announcement of the death sentences, the first since the institution of martial law in Turkey in March, threw the courtroom into disorder.

As Col. Tetik finished reading the sentences, he snapped his pencil in two.

Parents and friends of the defendants began shouting.

Abmet Erdogan and Metin Yildirim, two of the men convicted, shouted "Independent Turkey" before being removed from the court by soldiers. Other soldiers cleared the rest of the court.

The court said Geylan and his codefendants seized Airman 1/C Larry Weaver, of Denver, Colo., never paid, and the men were finally freed unharmed.

The group also claimed responsibility for many of the bombings, robberies and student disturbances that led to the downfall of former Premier Suleyman Demirel's government on March 12.

Members of another branch of the Turkish People's Liberation Army have been arrested and charged in Istanbul with the kidnapping and murder of Israeli Consul General Ephraim Elrom in April. Mr. Elrom was shot as police closed in on his abductors. Court sources said those defendants will probably also be sentenced to death.



Franciszek Gajowniczek visiting Auschwitz, the former Nazi concentration camp.

## From the Nightmare Of Auschwitz—a Saint

By Nicholas Lillitos

BBZEC, Poland, Oct. 10 (AP)—Every night before going to sleep Franciszek Gajowniczek prays for the man who gave his life for him in the nightmare that was Auschwitz, the Nazi concentration camp where 4 million prisoners died during World War II.

And next Sunday, amid the splendor of St. Peter's Basilica, Mr. Gajowniczek will watch Pope Paul VI conduct the ceremony of beatification—the next step toward making that selfless man a saint in the Roman Catholic Church.

Thousands will attend the ceremony. But for Mr. Gajowniczek it will be a very personal moment as his memory goes back 30 years to that grisly day in August when an SS official strutted up to him and decreed he die an agonizing death with nine other camp inmates.

Seconds before the guards were about to take him away, a Polish Franciscan monk voluntarily asked the amazed SS officer to let him die in Mr. Gajowniczek's place.

The priest's request was granted, and for his martyrdom Pope Paul will pronounce the beatification rites in Rome next Sunday. The monk's name was Maksymilian Kolbe.

The ceremony of canonization will follow at a later date.

"Being so close to death, I was shocked when Father Kolbe stepped out and offered his life for me," recalled Mr. Gajowniczek, 70, at his village home in Bzecz.

"One side of me was happy that I wasn't going to be killed but it was heartbreaking knowing that someone else would die."

"I was astonished that the vice-commandant, a Col. Fritsch, agreed to let me go. Fritsch was so hard that for him to kill a man was like killing a fly."

Fighting to keep back tears, Mr. Gajowniczek outlined in his living room the events leading up to Father Kolbe's death.

"There was an escape from our block which contained about 2,000 prisoners. The (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)"

Mr. Rogers has met 60 foreign ministers attending the General Assembly session and plans to confer with about 30 more this week.

Addressing the assembly on Friday, Chinese Nationalist Foreign Minister Chow Shu-kai refrained from giving his government's views on the U.S. proposal. He said that he would discuss the issue during the debate on it.

Mr. Chou did say that the Chinese Communists were seeking to destroy the UN and that therefore it was "sad to reflect" that some members wanted to admit Peking as a "replacement" for his government.

State Department officials said they expected the China vote to be "very, very, very close."

As many as 30 of the 131 UN members have yet to decide how they will vote, officials said, although hitherto-undecided Mauritania disclosed yesterday that it was co-sponsoring the U.S. resolutions.

The Big Four powers—the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France—have held at least one secret session on payments to save off UN bankruptcy. Britain previously made a voluntary contribution of \$10 million. The United States, which pays almost a third of the UN budget, has refused to pay more until the French and Russians make a payment.

Sources said the Soviet delegation had adamantly refused to pay its \$8.9 million debt.

The French and Russian debts accumulated chiefly from unpaid assessments for peace-keeping operations in the Congo and the Middle East.

## Rogers Fears Congress May Reduce Funds for UN If Taipei Is Ousted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Secretary of State William F. Rogers has cautioned some foreign ministers that Congress might reduce the U.S. financial contribution to the United Nations if Nationalist China is expelled, State Department officials acknowledged today.

They emphasized that Mr. Rogers, in private conversations last week in New York, did not raise the possibility as a threat but rather as a problem facing the administration.

General Assembly debate on the China issue starts Oct. 18. Mr. Rogers is seeking votes for a U.S. resolution to admit mainland China and seat it on the Security Council, while retaining General Assembly membership for the Nationalist government on Taiwan.

Mr. Rogers was reported to have called attention to a growing feeling in Congress that U.S. moral and financial support for the UN should be "re-examined" if the Nationalists are expelled, as provided in a resolution sponsored by Albania.

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## Brandt's Party Triumphant in Bremen Voting

By David Binder

BONN, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The Social Democrats won an impressive victory today in the Bremen election, giving Chancellor Willy Brandt's ruling party its first real triumph in a state race since he took power in Bonn two years ago.

Led by the popular young minister-president, Hans Koschik, the Bremen Social Democrats gained over 55 percent of the vote, an increase of 10 percentage points above 1967, the year of the last election in West Germany's smallest state. The Social Democrats have ruled in the city-state since the end of the war, mostly in coalition with the small Free Democratic party. But the liberal Free Democrats broke away from the coalition last May, arguing that the Social Democrats were fostering the development of a "red" university in Bremen.

Therefore, the Free Democrats made common cause with the conservative Christian Democrats. Tonight's election results showed, with harsh clarity, that the overwhelming majority of Bremen's 558,000 voters had not swallowed the anti-Communist scare propaganda of the liberals and conservatives.

The Christian Democrats got only a little over 31 percent of the vote, which was less than their showing in the 1969 federal elections. The Free Democrats sank to about 7 percent, a loss of 3 percentage points.

The two radical parties in today's contest, the German Communist party on the left and the National Democratic party on the right, suffered sharp setbacks and neither will be represented in the 100-member Bremen parliament.

Four years ago the National Democrats, whose leaders included some old and some new Nazis, got about 9 percent of the vote and eight seats in the parliament. Today they got only 3 percent, failing to hurdle the 5 percent minimum necessary for seats in parliament.

Similarly, the Communists, who had gotten a bit over 4 percent four years ago, sank to 3 percent this time, despite an election campaign costing millions of marks. In this respect also the Bremen election continued West Germany's virtually uninterrupted movement toward a two-party system that has been going ahead for more than five years.

Political observers in the ancient Hanseatic trading port attributed the victory in large part to Mr. Koschik, the vigorous 43-year-old Bremen native who has headed the state government with verve and imagination.

Instead of buckling under demands that he oppose the reformist plans of a group of young left-wing academics for the city's new university, which is to open next Thursday, Mr. Koschik stood up for reform.

The election plainly vindicated Mr. Koschik and the rector of the new university, Thomas von der Vring, 34, who had netted conservatives by hiring professors who are avowed Marxists.

For his part, Mr. Koschik modestly attributed his absolute (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7.)

U.S. Officials Say Lin Piao Is Gravely Ill

By Benjamin Welles

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI)—The United States has received what officials here describe as the first "hard" evidence from Peking that Lin Piao, Communist China's defense minister and constitutional successor to Chairman Mao Tse-tung, is seriously—and possibly fatally—ill.

Mr. Lin, who is 64 years old and frail, has suffered for many years from tuberculosis. According to recent reports from the Chinese capital he has suffered a relapse.

These reports indicate that even in the unlikely event that he recovers he will not be able to resume what has been described as "perhaps more real power" than that wielded by 71-year-old Mao.

Senior officials say they have considered the reports in the light of other evidence available to the U.S. government and believe them. They will not, however, disclose or discuss the origin of the reports.

It has long been suspected that Mr. Lin was seriously ill.

The reports of Mr. Lin's illness also tended to confirm the belief of officials here that the leaders of China's armed forces, especially the army, are locked in a power struggle over his successor as defense minister, if not necessarily as Mr. Mao's constitutional successor.



California Governor Ronald Reagan, special envoy of President Nixon, is greeted by Nationalist Chinese President Chiang Kai-shek, 83, at a reception in Taipei yesterday. Madame Chiang Kai-shek is at the right.

## Taiwan Observes 60th Anniversary Of Nationalists

TAIPEI, Oct. 10 (UPI)—With fireworks, dragon dancing teams, seas of flags and banners, and parades with raucous marching bands, Nationalist China today observed its national day, Double Ten—the tenth day of the tenth month.

Although today is the 60th anniversary—the rough equivalent

on the Chinese calendar of a centennial in the West—of the 1911 uprising in Wuchang that led to the downfall of the Manchu Empire and the establishment of a republic, this year's Double Ten activities were only slightly more numerous than in the past.

While the day was still festive, the gaiety of the occasion was inevitably lessened by the current threat to the Nationalist membership in the United Nations and to its continued recognition by other nations as the rightful government of China. The debate over Peking in the UN is expected in 10 days.

In his annual Double Ten message released yesterday but delivered today at a gathering of government leaders and foreign envoys President Chiang Kai-shek, 83, said that the Nationalists have nothing to fear from the international situation as long as they maintain their confidence and self-respect. The side of righteousness and justice will ultimately prevail, he assured his countrymen.



## More Big Subs and Silos

## Satellites Spot Red Missile Buildup

By William Beecher

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Photographs made by reconnaissance satellites over the Soviet Union recently have uncovered evidence of a substantial buildup of improved strategic nuclear weapons.

The information showed that the Soviet Union is still building two new classes of large missile silos, constructing a third type of new silo, and is doubling the production facilities for missile submarines.

Some officials in the State and Defense Departments and White House said this buildup provides greater urgency to the need to secure at least a first-step arms control agreement as soon as possible.

Others throughout the government privately stressed that unless this buildup is stopped soon, the United States might feel impelled to expand its own nuclear arsenal to maintain the balance of strategic power between the two nations.

The reconnaissance satellites have found that the number of silos of two different sizes generally believed designed for improved or entirely new long-range missiles now exceeds 90—up from the ten silos spotted early this

year and the 60 seen in mid-summer. The inner dimensions of the smaller of these silos is significantly larger than the ten-foot diameter of the Soviet Union's largest operational missile, the SS-9.

A third type of silo, larger than any of the others, has been sighted, with one each at several different missile complexes. Analysts believe the new holes are destined either for a special-purpose new missile or a new type of command and control facility.

## 41 Missile Submarines

The Soviet Union now has 41 Y-class missile submarines operational or under construction, thus drawing abreast of the American Polaris submarine force. The new intelligence findings indicate a doubling of the size of the Soviet's principal nuclear submarine construction yard at Severodvinsk, on the White Sea.

The total number of Soviet intercontinental ballistic missiles, operational or under construction, now exceeds 1,500, compared to 1,054 for the United States.

The intelligence reports indicated that the Soviet Union is working at what one senior official called an "incredibly intense" pace in completing a ring of anti-ballistic missile sites around the

periphery of Moscow. A new radar and advanced ABMs are said to be being installed.

Publicly, the Nixon administration has emphasized the hope of early success in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, which have been under way for two years.

President Nixon recently concluded in a speech, "Neither power at this time could, if it wanted to, gain that superiority which would enable it to, frankly, blackmail the other one."

## 'Underestimated Goals'

But privately, some senior officials spoke less optimistically. Declared one official: "We have consistently underestimated the numerical goals of the Soviet missile programs for 10 years. We have also consistently assumed, incorrectly, that they bought our strategic concept of deterrence."

"They obviously don't want a nuclear war any more than we. But they're building a sufficient edge in nuclear strength, and in conventional forces as well, so they may have reason to expect us to back down in future confrontations, as we made them do in the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. Beyond that, they're building the kind and numbers of weapons so that if deterrence fails they may feel they can effectively wage nuclear war."

The American strategic philosophy is based on having a nuclear force that can ride out a surprise attack and retaliate primarily against the attacker's cities rather than his remaining nuclear weapons. By maintaining such an "assured destruction" capability, the strategy seeks to deter nuclear war.

U.S. officials have consistently avoided building large warheads of sufficient accuracy to threaten to destroy Soviet nuclear forces, either in a first strike or in retaliation.

## Buckley Bid Rejected

Last week the Senate overwhelmingly defeated an attempt led by Sen. James L. Buckley, Conservative, N.Y., to add \$42 million to the defense budget to substantially improve the accuracy of Minuteman and Poseidon missiles. The amendments were opposed on the ground they might suggest that the United States was striving for a first-strike capability.

There remains a difference of opinion within the administration about what kind of missiles will be deployed in the new more than 90 new missile silos being constructed at several different locations east and west of the Ural Mountains.

The majority of analysts believe that the Soviet Union would not go to the trouble and expense of building the very large new silos without intending to install much improved versions of their SS-9 and SS-11 ICBMs or even new generations of missiles with improved accuracy, reliability and warheads.

A minority view holds that the new silos are designed to provide greater hardness against attack for current missiles.

## Another Soviet A-Blast

UPPSALA, Sweden, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The Semyonov Institute here announced today it had recorded the fourth underground nuclear test in the Soviet Union within a month. It occurred in the Semipalatinsk area of Siberia.



SPANISH RAINS—View of the resort town of Benidorm near Alicante, after three days of heavy rainfall.

## Floods Hit Spanish Resorts, 3,500 Tourists Are Evacuated

BENIDORM, Spain, Oct. 10 (AP).—An estimated 3,500 tourists, mostly foreigners, settled into new hotels today after flash floods and violent rainstorms forced them to evacuate a dozen hotels in this resort city on Spain's Costa Blanca.

No injuries were reported among those tourists, but at least two other persons were reported dead from the storms that lashed this part of the Mediterranean coast and caused millions of dollars of damage.

## A Spaniard drowned when waves overturned his yacht and a young Frenchman drowned while swimming when waves smashed him against rocks.

British Consul George Outhwaite said about 2,000 British tourists were among those evacuated from hotels Friday to higher ground. An estimated 30,000 tourists were in Benidorm when the storms and flooding hit this seaside resort, a favorite spot for Britons, on Wednesday night.

## Convoy of South Vietnamese Is Ambushed Near Cambodia

SAIGON, Oct. 10 (AP).—North Vietnamese troops were reported to have ambushed a supply convoy and to have battled South Vietnamese forces on both sides of the border with Cambodia today as the frontier fighting entered its third week.

One vehicle was destroyed and two damaged in the ambush between Firebase Tran Hung Dao and Thien Ngan, about eight miles south of the Cambodian border and 75 miles northwest of Saigon.

## Casualties were described as light.

U.S. officials said they had confirmed the presence of a third infantry regiment from the North Vietnamese Seventh Division in the corridor between the Cambodian border and Highway 22, the main supply route to South Vietnamese forces in Cambodia.

But the regiment, the 168th, has not entered the fighting, officials said. Elements of two other regiments, the 141st and 208th, have been putting pressure on South Vietnamese bases along Highway 22 and attempting to keep the highway cut.

Some U.S. officials believe that the North Vietnamese may be trying to force the South Vietnamese to pull out of Cambodia by cutting their main overland supply route. Officials say the route is open "on and off."

South Vietnamese paratroopers working both sides of Highway 22 to push the North Vietnamese back clashed several times with enemy troops yesterday and today. Senior U.S. officials said most of the clashes had been plane-sized, but some were fierce.

There was no firm casualty count but at least 12 North Vietnamese troops were reported killed while South Vietnamese losses were put at one paratrooper killed and between 50 and 60 wounded.

## In Saigon, the U.S. command

Paris Motormen Vote To Continue Strike

PARIS, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Striking subway motormen today voted to carry their stoppage into its second week, a union spokesman said.

The union turned down a management wage offer as insufficient and vowed to continue the strike, which has created traffic chaos in the center of the city for a week, until their demands are met, he said.

The statement demanded that all United States troops, military advisers and personnel in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia be withdrawn and that all military activity in Indochina cease.

The statement said the United States must end support of the Thieu government in South Vietnam in order to pave the way for a new administration that would stand for peace, and must "enter into serious talks" with the provisional Communist government aimed at setting up a "broad government of national concord" for the South.

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By Hoover During 1970

## FBI-CIA Direct Liaison Broken

(Continued from Page 1)  
The university abruptly, apparently took nothing with him and left a mysterious trail. Friends and fellow faculty members said they feared that he might be dead, but police officials in Boulder and Denver and the former president of the university, Dr. Joseph R. Smiley, insisted that he was alive.

Dr. Smiley told the press enigmatically at the time that he had been assured of the professor's safety "by what I consider reliable sources" in Washington.

What he could not say was that he had been given the information concerning Prof. Riba in confidence by a CIA employee.

The agency was interested in the Riba case because of the professor's Czechoslovak origin. It wanted to know if there had been foreign interference. The FBI learned that there had been no foul play, that the professor had chosen to leave for personal reasons.

According to well-informed sources, an agent in the FBI's Denver office, acting on his own, told a CIA employee in Denver. (The CIA is restricted by law from operating as an intelligence agency within the United States. The employee in Denver was involved in recruiting.)

The CIA then suggested that the FBI tell Dr. Smiley, who was very concerned about Prof. Riba's disappearance, what had happened—on a confidential basis—to quiet his and the community's fears. The bureau refused.

## Fledge of Secrecy

After the refusal, the CIA told Dr. Smiley, pleading him to secrecy. According to reliable sources, Dr. Smiley later inadvertently let it get out that there had been no foul play. The question arose at FBI headquarters in Washington: How had the president of the university obtained this information?

The bureau officers in Denver told headquarters that it had not given the information to anyone. It eventually was learned here, however, that an individual FBI man had told the story to a CIA man. For Mr. Hoover, the question then became: Which of my men gave out this information?

The CIA man in Denver was inflexible. He told his superiors that the information had been given him in confidence and that he would not identify him. According to sources, he knew what would happen to any FBI man he named—at the least, exile to an obscure post, at the most, dismissal.

The CIA man held his ground under pressure from the bureau, saying that any disclosure would be a breach of faith. The director of the CIA, Richard Helms, accepted his man's position and refused to force him to divulge the FBI man's identity.

Urritated, Mr. Hoover broke off all direct liaison with the CIA.

## Private Meeting Held

Since the break, men in both the FBI and the CIA have found telephoning and mailing letters back and forth so grossly inadequate that they are known to meet with one another privately, without Mr. Hoover's knowledge.

One member of the intelligence community explained that personal contact is necessary for a

variety of reasons. The cases are sometimes complex and sometimes split between the two agencies, speed is often essential to successful action, conferences in-

volving several people are sometimes necessary, written material is occasionally involved and there are not enough secure telephone lines for the volume of work.

## From the Nightmare Of Auschwitz—a Saint

(Continued from Page 1)  
Germans had a rule that 10 prisoners would die a hunger death if escapees were not caught.

"While they were searching we had to stand from six o'clock in the evening, all through the night, till 11 a.m. the next day, nothing to eat, nothing to drink. Some people collapsed from the lines and died."

"Guards would also beat them while they struggled to stand. I was standing very near to Father Kolbe at that time; most of us were praying silently."

On the morning of the next day, Col. Fritsch approached the rows of standing prisoners with some other SS men, including another SS officer called Palitsch.

Mr. Gajowniczek paused to sip a glass of water. His prison number which the Nazis tattooed on his left arm is still clearly visible—"6689".

"Palitsch told us the escapee had not been caught and 10 men would be selected for the hunger death. Fritsch then walked slowly past our ranks pointing at a prisoner every so often, saying this one... this one. Then a guard would grab him by the collar."

"When he stood facing me I knew that was the end. I was about the fifth to be pointed at."

The only thing Mr. Gajowniczek could apparently say at that very moment was "It's a pity I must leave my wife and children."

"Those words were heard by Father Kolbe, who broke the line, smiled and beckoned the commandant with his cap off as prescribed by camp rules."

"Fritsch angrily asked: 'What does this Polish swine want?'"

"Father Kolbe said, 'I am a Catholic priest, rather elderly. I want to go instead of this chosen prisoner. He has a wife and children and is needed by his family,'" Mr. Gajowniczek recalled.

Mr. Gajowniczek remembers that Fritsch was astounded. "Such a thing had never happened before, I never even had a chance to thank him. You were not allowed to utter a word—I tried to thank him with my eyes. Father Kolbe was completely calm."

"The story went through the camp like wildfire. Everybody wanted to see the person who was saved."

From various reports put together, it appears Father Kolbe died in the following way: He and the nine other condemned men were put inside a cell without windows or furniture, just a cold concrete floor. No food or water was given them, and slowly they died one by one.

Throughout the ordeal, Father Kolbe inspired the men to sing hymns and consoled them whenever he could. The only thing the Nazis left in the cell was a pall but an outside prisoner charged with emptying it said the condemned men had there drunk up the little bit they remained.

Two weeks passed, and on Aug. 14, 1941, only four men, including Father Kolbe, were alive. By this time the Nazis were in need of the men who gave the four victims injections of poison. Father Kolbe was the last to die. He was 47.

How does Mr. Gajowniczek personally feel about the sacrifice, did it alter his outlook in any way?

Mr. Gajowniczek, now a pensioner living with his wife on the first floor of a small country house—their two children were killed by bombs shortly before WW II ended—says:

"It strengthened me in my Catholic beliefs but the biggest thing was a desire to help people. After my release I did voluntary work for the poor, felt compassion for them."

## Beaten Often

"Kolbe never once tried to shrink his priestly duties. He was a saint," said Mr. Gajowniczek. "He was very often beaten for it, and the guard would laugh at him, but he regularly held prayer services for groups of prisoners and heard their confessions."

Another survivor of Auschwitz, Stanislaw Jaskiel, puts it this way: "His death just wasn't an escape from the hell of the camp."

Every morning we saw bodies of those who chose to die on the live electric wire encircling us. Father Kolbe, going to his death, demonstrated to the guards that no matter how hard they tried they would never kill the human dignity of man."

## Brandt's Party Victorious In Bremen State Election

(Continued from Page 1)

majority to the "peace policy" of Chancellor Brandt, who provided some last-minute campaign assistance in a swing through the harbor areas Friday night. In

those last rallies the Bremen voters sat silent while Mr. Brandt talked about domestic policies and applauded as soon as he defended his policy of seeking "understanding" with Communist Russia.

## The victory was doubly sweet

for Mr. Kosciuszko, who plays his hand in Bonn tomorrow, to the victory of the German emperor, Hirohito, place of the ailing federal president, Gustav Heinemann. In West Germany's federal system, the state government heads rank after the federal president and the month it is Mr. Kosciuszko's turn.

When he returns, he will have the delicate job of deciding whether to readmit the Poles to a coalition in Bremen, parallel to the federal coalition in Bonn. He was noncommittal on this tonight.

Final results, subject to a count, showed that the Social Democrats would hold 59 of 100 Bremen parliament seats (against 50 in 1967); the Christian Democrats 34 (up from 32), and the Free Democrats 7 (down from 10).

## Soviet-Morocco Pacts Signed At End of Visit by Kosygin

RABAT, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Morocco and the Soviet Union signed accords here today to co-operate in merchant shipping and to build a hydroelectric power station.

The documents were signed at the Foreign Ministry a few hours before Premier Alexei N. Kosygin left Rabat airport to return to Moscow after a three-day official visit.

Mr. Kosygin at a luncheon given in his honor today, warned

that the Middle East situation is tense and could degenerate into conflict. He added, "Despite the goodwill shown by Egypt in seeking a peaceful solution, the chances of making progress toward a settlement are still blocked by the aggressive stand of the Israeli leaders."

In a joint communiqué issued after Mr. Kosygin left Morocco and the Soviet Union expressed "their determination to deploy all their efforts with a view to obtaining the immediate total and unconditional withdrawal of occupation troops from the occupied Arab territories."

## The shipping accord provides

for reciprocal facilities for passenger and freight-carrying vessels in the ports of each country.

Vladimir Titokhov, Soviet vice-minister for the merchant marine, said the accord indicated that "seas and oceans unite peoples instead of separating them."

Under the second accord the Soviet Union will provide \$1.68 million worth of equipment to install a twin-turbine hydroelectric power plant at the Ait Adel dam on the Tassout River near Marrakech. The equipment will be financed by a 12-year loan from Russia at 25 percent interest, officials said.

## 3 Years to Build

The Ait Adel power station will cost a total of \$4.3 million. It is to be built in three years and will have a production capacity of 60 million kilowatt hours a year.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Agnew will leave Iran Saturday for a two- or three-day official visit to Athens—the part of his 10-day trip that has caused controversy in the United States. The announcement that Mr. Agnew was to visit the junta-ruled country brought criticism that it would boost a nonconstitutional, authoritarian regime.

When the official part of his Athens visit ends, Mr. Agnew will proceed to Gargalanol, in the south of Greece, where his family lived before they emigrated to the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew left today on an official mission to Turkey, Iran and Greece, and a sentimental journey to his ancestral home.

Mr. Agnew will fly directly to Ankara for a two-day visit. Before leaving there Wednesday, he will hold formal discussions with President Cevdet Sunay and other Turkish officials.

Mr. Agnew will next go to Iran to represent the United States in the 2,500th anniversary of the founding of the Persian Empire.

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## N.Y.C. Fete Washed Out

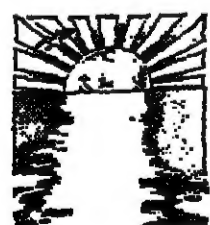
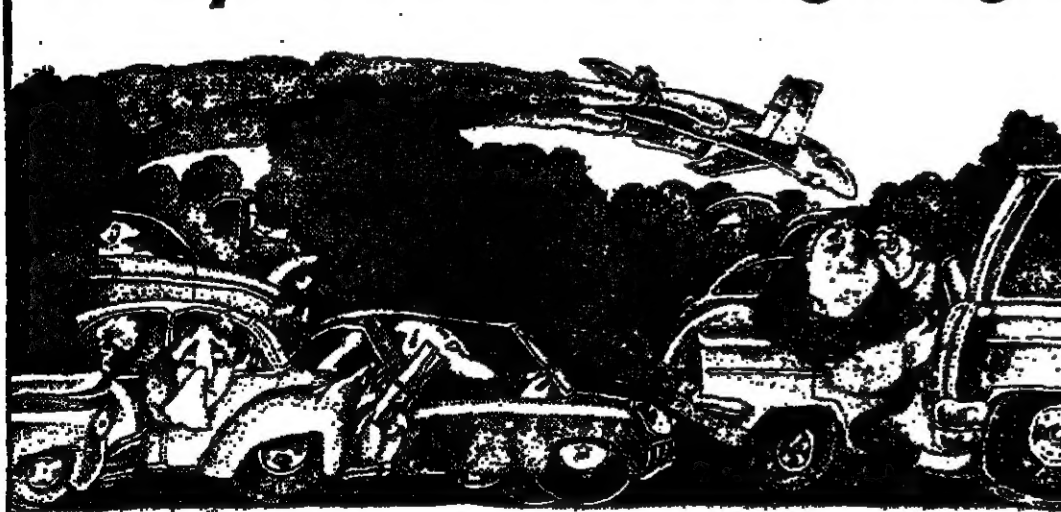
NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP).—Rain and flooding streets forced the cancellation of the annual Columbus Day parade on Fifth Avenue today. It was the first time the parade had been called off in 40 years.

## WEATHER

ALBANY	21	70	Cloudy
ALBUQUERQUE	21	65	Partly cloudy
ANAKAP	21	65	Clear
ATLANTA	23	75	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	21	65	Sunny
BELGRADE	21	65	Sunny
BERLIN	18	61	Partly cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	18	65	Sunny
BOSTON	18	65	Sunny
CHICAGO	20	65	Partly cloudy
CINCINNATI	20	65	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	20	65	Partly cloudy
DALLAS	20	65	Partly cloudy
DENVER	20	65	Partly cloudy
DUBLIN	18	61	Partly cloudy
EDINBURGH	18	61	Rain
FLORENCE	21	70	Sunny
FRANKFURT	18	65	Cloudy
GENEVA	17	60	Cloudy
HAMBURG	18	65	Cloudy
HELSINKI	14	57	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	21	70	Sunny
LAS VEGAS	20	65	Cloudy
LONDON	22	72	Partly cloudy
LONDON	22	72	Partly cloudy
MADRID	21	70	Partly cloudy
MILAN	20	65	Sunny
MONTREAL	23	75	Rain
MOSCOW	7	48	Rain
MUNICH	18	65	Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	20	65	Rain
NICE	22	72	Very sunny
OSLO	18	65	Cloudy
PARIS	20	65	Cloudy
PRAGUE	17	60	Cloudy
ROME	21	70	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	21	70	Sunny
STOCKHOLM	18	65	Very cloudy
TEL AVIV	22	72	Sunny
TOKYO	20	65	Partly cloudy
VIENNA	18	65	Sunny
WARSAW	18	65	Very cloudy
WASHINGTON	18	65	Rain
ZURICH	18	65	Cloudy

U.S. Canadian temperatures at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.

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Le France also calls at Bremerhaven on Oct. 14th and QE2 at Cöln on Oct. 23rd.

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FRANCE/QE2

مركز الأخبار



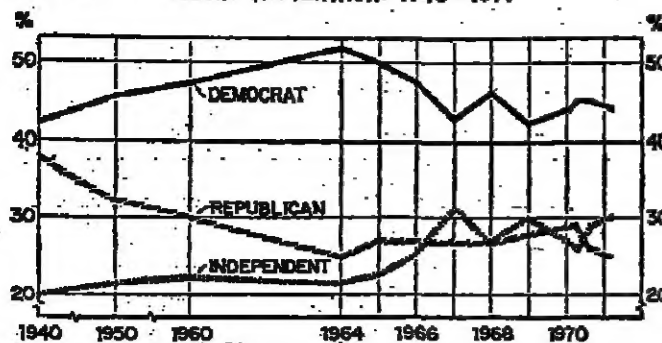
# Republican Allegiance at Lowest Since 1964

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

## Gallup Poll

PARTY AFFILIATION: 1940-1971



Those persons who are 21 and older, reveal little change in party allegiance since last year. This is seen below:

Party Allegiance (Based Only on Persons 21 and Older)

Year	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
1970 (Oct.)	27	45	28
1971 (Oct.)	27	45	28

Results from the latest survey for the 18-20 group alone show only 14 percent saying they are Republicans, 35 percent classifying themselves as

Democrats and 51 percent indicating that they are independents or uncommitted in their party preference.

Today's report points up the problem facing a Republican presidential candidate. To win nationally, he must not only keep his own party's ranks united, but he must also win a sizable majority of the independent vote and even win some Democratic support.

To provide the latest index of party strength, 8,935 adults were

interviewed in person by Gallup Poll representatives in six nationwide surveys conducted between June and September. The following question has been asked regularly since 1940:

In politics, as of today, do you consider yourself a Republican, Democrat or Independent?

Following is the 31-year trend:

Trend: 1940-1971

Year	Rep.	Dem.	Ind.
1940	45	45	10
1944	45	45	10
1948	45	45	10
1952	45	45	10
1956	45	45	10
1960	45	45	10
1964	45	45	10
1968	45	45	10
1971	45	45	10

Latest Jan.-March 1971: 27 45 28

21 and Older: 27 45 28

July-Aug. '69: 28 42 30

June '68: 27 48 25

Oct. '67: 27 42 31

Feb. 1966: 27 48 25

1965: 27 48 25

1964: 25 53 22

1960: 30 47 23

1956: 33 45 22

1940: 38 45 17

Note: The proportion who do not classify themselves in one of the three categories—ranging from 2 to 4 percent—has been excluded in each set of figures.

## U.S., Paris Police Seize Drug Gang

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Oct. 10 (NYT).—French authorities announced yesterday the seizure of 233 pounds of pure heroin, worth about \$2 million on the New York market, and the arrest of five persons, including an industrialist, who were said to be part of a transatlantic drug ring.

The case, which was broken as a result of close cooperation between American and French police, bore many of the earmarks of a fiction thriller. The value of the heroin would have increased drastically once sold to pushers and cut for sale.

The 40-year-old industrialist, André Labay, owner of a textile factory in Haiti, had been one of the producers of a popular French gangster film, "Le Deuil de la Vieillesse."

He was arrested last Wednesday getting out of a Volkswagen in front of his home in Marly-Le-Roi, a suburb west of Paris near the former military headquarters of the Atlantic alliance.

The car, which was to be shipped to New York, allegedly contained five suitcases packed with the heroin. Three of the associates were taken into custody in Paris. A fifth man, who allegedly was to receive the car in New York, was arrested in the Waldorf Astoria bar in New York. The four men detained in France were indicted last night.

The case, representing France's biggest drug haul, was linked, the French police disclosed, with the discovery in New York on Sept. 23 of 187 pounds of heroin concealed in a Ford Galaxy ferried from Genoa aboard the Italian liner Raffaello.

Three Italians—Giuseppe Giacomini, 35; Francis Pape, 30, and Lorenzo Deloia, 32—were arrested in New York. A fourth man, a Paris underworld figure, Richard Berdin, 32, was also netted, but as part of a French-American plan to capture more important drug traffickers, there was no announcement of his arrest.

This enabled French authorities to maintain 24-hour surveillance over men believed to be working the French end of the ring with Berdin without arousing their suspicions.

Berdin, whose high living led the authorities to suspect his involvement in the drug traffic, had frequent contact with Mr. Labay, the Port-au-Prince industrialist, whose record was clean, and with four other men believed to be traffickers.

Mr. Labay's role was believed to be that of a behind-the-scenes financier, assured of an immense

profit if the heroin reached New York.

Roger Le Taillanter, of the Paris Central Narcotics Squad, deployed about 40 operatives, some disguised as painters and deliverymen, to maintain the watch over Berdin, Mr. Labay and the other suspects.

The French were able to tip off the New York authorities about the shipment in the Ford

and had the Volkswagen under close watch Wednesday night, when Mr. Labay drove it from the Champs-Élysées to Marly-le-Roi.

Following the haul, Mr. Le Taillanter's men arrested Antoine Grisoni, 41; André Lajoux, 39, and Georges Buratt, 31, all of whom had served time for robbery.

Roger (Eric) Priess, 35, who had flown to New York the previous day (using a false name) to receive the shipment, was taken into custody at the Waldorf.

Mr. Labay and Mr. Priess are the only men to confess so far, the French authorities said. Upon his arrest, Mr. Labay, a distinguished-looking man with long silver sideburns, was quoted by the police as saying, "It's up for me. My life is finished."

\$50 Million Haul in U.S. MIAMI, Oct. 10 (UPI).—U.S. Customs Commissioner Miles J. Ambrose has announced that customs agents arrested six people in Miami and a man in New York in connection with the smuggling of an estimated \$50.5 million worth of heroin.

The Miami suspects were arrested when they came to pick up a suitcase containing \$39 million (86 pounds) worth of heroin, Mr. Ambrose said on Friday. In New York, a man was arrested in possession of nearly 60 pounds of heroin and cocaine, estimated to be worth \$21.5 million. The drugs were contained in the frames of four paintings shipped from Buenos Aires.

2 Frenchmen Charged in U.S. BOSTON, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Two French nationals were ordered held in lieu of \$250,000 bail each yesterday at their arraignment on indictments charging they smuggled \$1.5 million worth of heroin into the United States from France over the past two years.

The two, Jean C. Kella, 25, of Toulon, and Laurent Ploceon, 30, of Goussainville, were arraigned before U.S. Magistrate Peter Friedman after being arrested last week in France and extradited to this country.

Spain Arrests 4 ROTA, Spain, Oct. 10 (AP).—Spanish police announced yesterday a crackdown on an international drug ring and the seizure of 250 grams of hashish in this southern Spanish Atlantic port, where the joint U.S.-Spanish naval base is located.

Police said four foreigners, a Dane, two Canadians and an American, were arrested in connection with the seizure.

## Cuba Hijack, Gun at Head Of Stewardess On Trip From Detroit

MIAMI, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—A stewardess described here how her plane was hijacked to Cuba yesterday while the gunman held a cocked pistol at her head.

"I knew he had the gun right at my head, but for the first hour or so I was too scared to look at him and thought it was pointed in the air," said 23-year-old Carroll Bollinger after the Eastern Air Lines jet returned to Miami from Havana last night.

"While he was speaking to me I turned my head and saw that it was cocked. I nearly fainted," she added.

The gunman burst through a boarding gate at Detroit International Airport earlier yesterday and forced the pilot of the Miami-bound Boeing-727 jet to take him to Cuba.

The hijacker was later identified as Richard Dixon, 31, who lived near Detroit. Members of the airline's crew said he had told them he was a left-wing revolutionary who hated the American way of life.

Dixon got off the plane in Havana, and the 43 other passengers and crew flew back here.

Italian Center in L.A. LOS ANGELES, Oct. 10 (AP).—A new Italian-American social and cultural center has been opened here by Italian Foreign Minister Aldo Moro. The Casa Italiana is a former church parish hall remodeled for \$500,000.

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Family Can go Too

Of Miss Alexandrovich, the sources said, "Alexandrovich has been released and informed she will obtain permission to go to Israel for herself, several members of her family and members of her fiancé's family if she goes back to Riga and keeps quiet."

They said she had complied. Miss Alexandrovich is a native of Riga, the capital of Latvia, and she was tried there with three Jewish men in May.

The four were convicted May 27 of circulating "subversive anti-Soviet writings" that assisted the commission of an especially dangerous crime against the state, the attempted hijacking.

She was sentenced to a year in a prison camp but was released after four months because of credits for pretrial confinement, the sources said.

Turkish Problem MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP).—A longtime Kremlin headache—nationalist-suffragist again today with the report that dissident leaders of a group of Soviet Turks deported from their homeland during the Stalin era has been sentenced to two years in prison.

The report, which was made available by reliable dissident sources, said Enver Odabashev, the leader of the Meskhetian Turk "temporary organizational committee for liberation," was tried and convicted last month by a court in Soviet Azerbaijan for alleged "illegal appropriation of public land."

In addition, the report said the committee's deputy leader, Mukhlis Mijazov, was arrested last week shortly after Mr. Odabashev's trial and is being detained on unknown charges.

Right to Return Known by its Russian initials as "Yokko," the movement has been active for more than a year trying to win the right for the Turkish-speaking Meskhetians to return to their mountain homes near Akhalikhe, on the sensitive Soviet-Turkish border.

Stalin originally had the Meskhetian Meskhetians deported to Central Asia and Kazakhstan 27 years ago. Their deportation only became known when a decree was published in 1968 theoretically permitting them to return home.

Many were subsequently allowed to return to the Caucasus to live in the Azerbaijan steppes, but they have not been allowed to resettle in the Georgian highlands.

Exact figures on the number of Turks who wish to return home are not available, but the Turks themselves have said there are as many as there are Soviet Jews who want to emigrate to Israel. Recent estimates put that figure at 200,000.

Sen. Byrd Seen As Candidate For High Court

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT).—Sen. Robert C. Byrd, an independent from Virginia, is among the names under consideration for an appointment to the Supreme Court.

The White House declined to comment on the report, as it does regularly regarding possible appointments to the court, which now has two vacancies.

The possibility of a Byrd appointment was met with considerable surprise in Washington, because the senator has never practiced law and because he once was an organizer for the Ku Klux Klan in the 1940s. He later denounced the Klan.

Civil rights leaders, however, said that while they personally would oppose Sen. Byrd, 53, for the post, the possibility of his nomination was not as remote as it might at first seem.

They pointed out that Sen. Byrd, who is assistant majority leader in the Senate, has good connections with congressional Democrats, has developed a close relationship with President Nixon and is currently pushing civil rights legislation—a bill to strengthen enforcement powers of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

California Blaze Still Uncontrolled

CARPINTERIA, Calif., Oct. 10 (UPI).—Hot, dry winds hurled a brush fire to within 300 yards of nearby homes in this Pacific Coast community before fire fighters halted the onslaught, a Federal Forest Service spokesman said.

The fire burned into its fifth day, still officially classified as "out of control." Four bulldozer operators were killed Thursday by flames, and seven men—six firefighters and a resident—have been injured.

The blaze burned around a 21 mile perimeter in the Los Padres National Forest just east of Santa Barbara and has charred more than 7,500 acres.

India Tests Rocket. MADRAS, India, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—India today successfully test-fired a short-range rocket for the first time from its new launching facility at Sriharikota Island, near this southern city.

## Newton Back From China to Face 3d Trial

N. FRANCISCO, Oct. 10

Black Panther co-founder P. Newton returned here a 10-day visit to Communist China and said it was "like walking into prison" to be back in United States.

Newton, scheduled for a trial on Tuesday in the 1967 shooting death of an Oakland, Calif., policeman, said at an airport news conference on Friday that he returned because "staying away from here would be like a soldier leaving his post."

He said he met with Premier Chou En-lai during his Chinese visit and received a warm welcome.

Regarding President Nixon's announced intention to visit mainland China by next May, Mr. Newton said he hopes the trip will lead to peace and "freedom of oppressed peoples."

"It is clear that Nixon is trigger-happy and could trigger off World War III," Mr. Newton said.

They identified him as Boris Osmirnov, a Jew, of Leningrad, who was accused of distributing anti-Soviet literature and joining an illegal organization.

But the same sources said a 35th person was recently sentenced to three and one half years' imprisonment in connection with the plot to seize a small Soviet airliner at Leningrad in June, 1970, and escape abroad.

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## 8 U.S. Governors Arrive in Russia

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (AP).

Eight American governors arrived here yesterday for a guided tour of the Soviet Union.

They were met at the airport by Vyacheslav I. Kocherzhevsky, vice-premier of the Russian Republic, Moscow Mayor Vladimir F. Promyslov and officials from the ministries of tourism and foreign affairs, as well as U.S. Ambassador Jacob Beam.

The governors' itinerary includes visits to Kiev, Leningrad and Tbilisi before they fly to Romania Oct. 18. The visit is provided for by a cultural exchange agreement.

Next year a group of comparable Russian officials will visit the United States.

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Obituaries

Dr. Ramon Villeda Morales, Ex-President of Honduras

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Dr. Ramon Villeda Morales, 63, a former president of Honduras and head of his country's delegation to the current session of the United Nations General Assembly, died Friday, apparently of a heart attack.

Dr. Villeda Morales took over the post of chief delegate at the beginning of the session. President of Honduras from 1957 to 1963, Dr. Villeda Morales was overthrown in an army coup and went into exile in Costa Rica. The experience was not a new one for him.

As president of the national committee of the liberal party, a post he had held since 1949, Dr. Villeda Morales was unsuccessful in July, 1956, after an unsuccessful strike against the dictatorship of Julio Lozano Diaz. When the dictatorship was overthrown in October of that year, he returned to Honduras from Costa Rica and was elected president of the Constituent Assembly 13 months later.

Before assuming the presidency, Dr. Villeda Morales served as Honduran Ambassador to Washington. He also had been an ambassador to the Organization of American States.

When he was about to finish

his six-year term as president in 1963, a military coup was staged by Col. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano on the ground that there was danger of a Communist takeover. Dr. Villeda Morales returned to Honduras the following year under an offer of amnesty by Col. Lopez Arellano.

Dr. Villeda Morales's life was ruled by the professional instinct of the physician-surgeon. With some two decades of practice behind him when he took office in 1963, he often offered political diagnoses couched in medical terms.

It was the custom of his profession in Honduras to offer aid in clinics to all comers, and he carried this concept into the presidential palace. Every Thursday he held a clinic for as many as 150 persons, some seeking hand-outs or political favors and others troubled by stomach pains.

Leatrice M. Pendray, PRINCETON, N.J., Oct. 10 (UPI).—Mrs. Leatrice M. Pendray, 66, an early rocket experimenter, a syndicated columnist and a public-relations executive, died Friday.

Mrs. Pendray, who lived in nearby Jamesburg, had been a partner with her husband, G. Edward Pendray, in the industrial public-relations and management concern Pendray & Co. until her retirement last year.

She was a co-founder in 1930 of the American Interplanetary Society, later renamed the American Rocket Society. In 1963, it was merged with the Institute of Aerospace Sciences to become the American Institute of Aeronautics, which has more than 50,000 members.

Mrs. Pendray and her husband worked on several astronautics books. From 1929 to 1944, she wrote a syndicated column that was published by more than 300 newspapers in this country and Canada.

Lord Sorensen, LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP).—Lord Sorensen, 80, a fisherman's grandson and one-time errand boy who became a labor member of Parliament and lord in waiting to Queen Elizabeth, died Friday, it was learned today.

Factory worker, clerk, salesman, traveler and author, Reginald William Sorensen was three times member of the House of Commons, and after being made a life peer became the Labor party's whip, or manager, in the House of Lords.

After experimenting with a farming community, in the 1920s, Lord Sorensen turned "politically active, and off and on from 1929, he was the Labor party member of Parliament for the east London district of Leyton.

His books ranged from "God and Bread" to "My Impressions of India" and "The Liberty of the Subject."

Kingman Douglas, NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP).—Kingman Douglas, 75, internationally known financier and an astronaut in both world wars who won several foreign decorations, died Friday, it was announced today.

Mr. Douglas was the husband of Adele Astaire, the former musical comedy star and partner of her brother Fred.

In World War II, Mr. Douglas joined the U.S. Eighth Air Force. He served as chief of Air Force Intelligence and as liaison officer with the Royal Air Force. He was cited by the British, French and Dutch governments. He later served as assistant director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

As a partner in Dillon, Reed, investment bankers he forged company links with countries of the Common Market. He was also a director of American-South African Investment Company, Engelhard Minerals and other companies with South African interests. He retired a year ago.



MILITARY GOVERNMENT—Argentine President Lt. Gen. Alejandro Lanusse (seated) speaking to the nation Saturday vowing to turn government over to an elected president by May 25, 1973. In the rear are his chiefs of staff, from left: General Jorge Carcano, General Rudecindo Nadal and General Fernando Dubra.

Without a Shot Being Fired Argentina Pocket Revolt Collapses

By Lewis H. Duguid, BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The pocket revolt against the government of President Alejandro A. Lanusse collapsed without a shot yesterday, exposing the latest "national revolution" as just another "plebiscite" among the military officers who dominate Argentina.

Leaders of two armed regiments who called for the ouster of Gen. Lanusse received no major public expression of support or adhesion of other military units. In short, the armed forces, 6,000 or so troops, commanders voted "no" to a challenge at this time to Gen. Lanusse's policy of returning the country to civilian rule in 1973.

After a night of affirming to fight for their ideals, the three colonels in revolt surrendered before noon yesterday to troops sent from this capital.

The revolt centered in Azul, about 120 miles southeast of here. Although the army did not arrive until yesterday morning, news-men were there several hours after the only military action—take-over of the radio station—occurred noon Friday. They reported that Azul was calm throughout the brief revolt.

Some 50 officers who took part in the revolt were taken to a fort in General Fico, La Pampa Province. The officers will be arraigned on sedition charges and eventually court-martialed, army sources said.

Vote of Confidence Gen. Lanusse, 52, who is also commander-in-chief of the army, personally directed the mobilization against the rebels. Then, in an address to the nation late Friday night, he said the lack of support for the rebels was a vote of confidence for his quest of "an authentic and representative democracy."

Gen. Lanusse characterized the rebels as rightists. The leader of the revolt, Col. Manuel A. Garcia, 46, denied this and defined his ideology as "Christian, national and with a wide popular appeal."

Col. Garcia also attacked foreign monopolies, thus taking up a position favored by nationalists of right and left alike. He called for a revolution before elections, the position of most of the military when it ousted the last constitutional president in 1966.

But since then, the generals have not been able to agree on a definition or plan for revolution. With the economy slowing down and public discontent over coming public indifference, Gen. Lanusse appeared to have a consensus for returning the country to civilian rule.

The government news agency Telam distributed yesterday what it said was an interview Friday with the general whom Gen. Lanusse displaced last March in the presidency. Roberto M. Levingston, asked if he were involved in the uprising, Gen. Levingston was reported to have answered evasively. In an earlier interview, he had referred to the present government as corrupt.

Few have doubted that opposition existed in all of the military services to Gen. Lanusse's conciliatory approach to followers of former dictator Juan D. Peron. It was Mr. Peron, once a rebellious colonel himself, who exacerbated a populist conservative division among the military in the 1945-55 period.

Peronists would be the biggest national political faction if they were united, and so far Gen. Lanusse seems intent on bringing as many of them as possible under the coalition backing him.

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Absolute Majority Still in Doubt

Austrian Socialists Win Election

VIENNA, Oct. 10 (UPI).—The Socialists party won Austria's general election today, but the national assembly was forced to wait for the count of absentee ballots to learn if Chancellor Bruno Kreisky holds an absolute majority in parliament.

Final returns from the nationwide balloting showed the Socialists had won 50.22 percent of the votes—the first time any Austrian party had won more than half the votes—and holds 83 seats in the 183-seat parliament.

But 106,314 absentee ballots had not been received, and election officials said it was "possible" they could cut the Socialists' seats to 82. The nonvoting speaker of parliament traditionally comes from the strongest party, and this would leave the Socialists with 91 seats—exactly half of the voting members.

The officials said the absentee ballots probably will not be counted until Tuesday, leaving the final lineup undecided for two days.

An elated Mr. Kreisky called the vote "an enormous evidence of confidence" and refused to speculate whether he would seek a coalition with the conservative People's party or the rightist Freedom party—the two other parties represented in parliament.

The final results, with 1970 returns in parentheses: Socialists party: 2,238,709 votes; 50.22 percent; 83 seats (2,221,981; 48.4; 81).

People's party: 1,913,904 votes; 42.88 percent; 80 seats (2,051,012; 44.7; 78).

Freedom party: 240,278 votes; 5.4 percent; 10 seats (238,623; 5.5; 6).

Communist party: 60,705 votes; 1.36 percent; no seats (44,700; 1; 0).

Left opposition: 1,222 votes; 0.03 percent; no seats (17,283; no seats).

Mr. Kreisky, the first Socialist elected chancellor, led his party to victory in March, 1970, but was forced to govern with a minority of the old 183-seat parliament. He called the new elections after only 20 months in power to try to win an absolute majority.

The conservatives—former Austria's most powerful party—fell to a new low. Political commentators blamed the loss on a series of rapid leadership changes in the party. Karl Schleizer, the gentleman farmer who took over leadership only four months ago, agreed that it was not ready for this early election.

In the 1970 election, the Socialists won 81 seats in the old 185-seat parliament. The conservatives won 78 seats and the Freedom party 10. Redistricting increased the number of seats this year to 183.

The rightist Freedom party had hoped to emerge with the balance of power. The Communist party was given little chance of winning parliamentary representation.

Long Tradition Coalition governments have a long tradition in Austria, and a major campaign issue was whether the Socialists should be given a solid majority or should be forced back into a coalition with the conservatives.

Mr. Kreisky is a moderate, strongly pro-American Socialist who led his party to victory partly by renouncing all help from the Communists. Yet, a dispiriting "fears" in the basically conservative Austria electorate, he was forced to denounce that he planned more nationalization.

The only excitement of the campaign came when Mr. Kreisky accused the conservatives of "fascist trends" because they put three right-wingers, including former SS officer, on their ticket. A provincial newspaper was confiscated after a story on the SS officer.

Mr. Schleizer denounced Mr. Kreisky's comment as "blatant," and the conservative party warned that Austria would become "too red" if the Socialists won a majority.

Yahya Loosens Restrictions On Pakistani Political Activity, KARACHI, Pakistan, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—President Yahya Khan lifted strict controls on political activity in Pakistan starting today, but imposed stringent curbs on the conduct of parties and politicians.

The ban, which was imposed when government troops cracked down on secessionist moves in East Pakistan last March, was lifted in a martial law regulation issued yesterday.

The new rules allow parties and individuals to engage in politics but set precise limits on permitted activities, banning views "prejudicial to the ideology or integrity of Pakistan" or conflicting with the legal framework of the country.

The regulations specifically ban political pressure on schools, colleges and the press.

"Fair Criticism" Party propaganda must not "transgress the limits of decent and fair criticism of any other

political party or its members nor may it obstruct the holding of elections to the national provincial assembly."

Politicians face a maximum of three years' detention if they violate the rules.

The Awami League, the biggest party in East Pakistan until it was banned on March 26, remains illegal. Its leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, who led the secessionist movement, is on trial in West Pakistan for "waging war against Pakistan" and other unspecified crimes.

The Awami League won a landslide victory in last December's elections, occupying 160 seats in the 300-seat National Assembly, which has not yet been convened. It was returned on a six-point program of maximum autonomy for the eastern portion of the country, known to its main Bengali population as Bangladesh (Bengali name).

President Yahya's lifting of the ban comes nine weeks before polling begins in East Pakistan to fill 73 seats in the national assembly and 105 seats in provincial assemblies, which were elected by the discredited Awami League members. The election committees have announced that polling will take place over a 12-day period, winding up on Dec. 23.

An examination of a list of the constituencies involved reveals that the Decra seat won by Sheikh Mujibur is not among those declared vacant. The seat, held by Sheikh Mujibur's constitutional expert, Kamal Hossain, is also up for election. The are the only two top members of the Awami League being held in West Pakistan.

The People's party of Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto of West Pakistan is the largest remaining faction in the national assembly. Mr. Bhutto led the campaign to end the ban. Even though mass meetings were illegal, he addressed huge crowds outside the mausoleum of Pakistan's founder, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, on the anniversary of his death a month ago.

Political sources said that President Yahya is expected to elaborate on allowable political activity in a broadcast from Karachi, scheduled for Tuesday (1405 GMT), the Associated Press reported.

16 Hurt in Blast Near Jerusalem Wall; 16 Detained, JERUSALEM, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—Sixteen suspects were held today in connection with a grenade attack last night on Jewish pilgrims making their way to the Walling Wall, Judaism's holiest shrine.

Special security measures went into force last night in Old Jerusalem to protect the thousands expected to flock to the Walling Wall for the last two days of Simha Torah, the week-long festival of Tabernacles which ends five weeks of Jewish holy days.

Of the 16 people injured in last night's blast, 12 have been discharged from hospitals and the remainder are expected to leave within a few days, hospital sources said.

The grenade was tossed after dusk last night as crowds filed to the Walling Wall. The explosion killed one person and injured 16 others. The Walling Wall is a 1,600-yard-long wall in Jerusalem, built by the Jews in the 2nd century B.C. and is one of the holiest sites in Judaism.

Police attributed the blast to Arab guerrillas who infiltrated across the Jordan River recently.

Greece Announces Limited Elections, ATHENS, Oct. 10 (Reuters).—The army-backed government yesterday announced that limited elections will take place on Nov. 25 to select a 75-member constitutional committee to advise it on legislation.

The committee, known here as a "miniparliament," may debate and comment on drafts before they are passed by the cabinet, but its opinion is not binding on the government and it does not have the power to initiate or amend legislation.

About 15,000 Greeks belonging to various professional and trade union organizations as well as mayors and town councils will vote on behalf of the country's 5.5 million electorate.

Pope Renews Appeal for Aid To East Pakistani Refugees, VATICAN CITY, Oct. 10 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI said today that the calamities and conflict in East Pakistan were "perhaps without precedent in the history of the world."

The Pope, speaking to pilgrims and tourists at his weekly Sunday blessing from his studio window over St. Peter's Square, said the episode "is of such a nature and so grave it wounds the Christian and civil conscience."

The pontiff appealed for the second successive Sunday over the situation in East Pakistan, struck by natural disaster, fighting, and the problem of millions of refugees.

The Pope thanked "all those who have heeded our appeal" last Sunday for aid to the Pakistani refugees and who joined him today in prayer and fasting. He said United Nations Secretary-General U Thant and Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, the UN high commissioner for the refugees, had joined his appeal.

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## Starts Moscow Visit Today

## Sadat Again Urges Israel Solution

Oct. 10 (UPI)—President Anwar Sadat said yesterday that Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza will become an accepted fact unless the Middle East issue is solved this year.

Before his visit tomorrow to Moscow, Mr. Sadat praised the Soviet Union, stating that it "stood by our side with honesty and honor."

From the United States, he said, Egypt received nothing. Informed sources say Mr. Sadat will be in Moscow until Wednesday.

Reiterating his view that 1971 is Egypt's decisive year, Mr. Sadat said, "We must prepare ourselves for the fiery battle we are facing. In these days at the end of 1971 we have reached a point in which the destiny of this fiery battle will be decided by peace or war."

"If we let this year pass and 1972 arrives, our cause will become like that of Rhodesia and Zambia and occupation will become an accomplished fact. I say wholeheartedly 1971 will be a decisive year through peace or war."

Mr. Sadat was speaking to a meeting of teachers from universities and higher educational institutions.

He compared the Arabs' defeat in the 1967 war with Israel to that of the United States at Pearl Harbor, England at Dunkirk and the Soviet Union in 1941.

In 1941, he said, "more than two thirds of Russia's industrial and agricultural areas were in the hands of the Germans." But he said defeat did not deter these nations.

## Sadat Arrives in Kuwait

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (NYT)—President Sadat arrived in Kuwait today on a brief visit on his way to the Soviet Union.

Kuwait radio broadcast a description of the reception given the Egyptian leader at the airport. Sheik Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah, the emir of this oil-rich state, headed the senior government officials who were on hand to greet Mr. Sadat. It was the first visit by an Egyptian head of state to Kuwait.

Tomorrow, Mr. Sadat will stop for two hours at Tehran airport to meet with the shah of Iran before proceeding to Moscow for his talks with the Soviet leaders.

## Cubans to Let Airlift Continue Till Friday

MIAMI, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Cuban refugee airlift was given another week of life Friday as Cuba notified the United States the flights are "assured through Oct. 15."

U.S. officials had feared there would be an interruption of at least a week in the six-year-old airlift. The Fidel Castro regime has said it will permanently ground the airlift soon. The airlift will resume Tuesday after a three-day layoff.



LOOKING AROUND—Israeli Premier Golda Meir at front-line observation post in occupied Golan Heights on northern border yesterday. Gen. Bar-Lev at left.

## Selassie Signs Peking Pacts With a Big, Long-Term Loan

PEKING, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—China and Ethiopia have signed important trade and aid agreements that Emperor Haile Selassie said "paved the way for much greater cooperation" between the two countries.

The emperor arrived in Shanghai today with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, who was present last night at the signing of the trade and aid accords.

The two will probably continue their discussions on further technical cooperation between the two countries and on African matters to general diplomats said.

## Virtually Interest-Free

The main item in the new agreements was a long-term \$30 million Chinese loan—virtually interest-free, according to sources here—to be used in Ethiopia's agricultural development.

The emperor said last night at a banquet honoring the Chinese leaders that the agreements would allow much greater cooperation between the two nations.

Some diplomats estimated here today that the total aid package in terms of grants and loans could total as much as \$140 million, spread over 10 to 12 years. China would gain wide political impact from such aid, though the assistance would not have

immediate economic impact on Ethiopia, the diplomats said.

Observers here expressed some surprise at the emperor's acceptance of sizable assistance since Ethiopia is a large recipient of United States aid.

## Saw Mao on Friday

Haile Selassie, who met party chairman Mao Tse-tung on Friday, has evidently been impressed with China and the cordial reception given him here. He arrived last Wednesday.

More than a thousand Chinese youths in folk costumes shouted farewells and danced for the emperor in blustery wind at the airport.

Following visits to Shanghai and Canton, the emperor and his entourage will fly to Iran on Wednesday. Premier Chou is expected to return from Shanghai either tomorrow or Tuesday.

## U.S.-Soviet Navy Talks

MOSCOW, Oct. 10 (Reuters)—A U.S. Navy delegation flies here tomorrow for talks with Soviet officials on avoiding accidents between their ships and aircraft at sea. The talks will last ten days.

## Hirohito Rests in Lausanne After Stormy Dutch Visit

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Emperor Hirohito received the worst welcome of his European tour yesterday from Dutch demonstrators who urged "Hirohito Go Home" and threw burning Japanese flags at his car.

The protest demonstrations continued throughout Hirohito's last day in Holland. He and Empress Nagako this morning flew on to Geneva.

The protest against the 70-year-old emperor began Friday following his arrival from London on the fifth stop of his seven-nation tour when an unidentified man threw a missile at his car and cracked the windshield.

During that night, stones were thrown at the Japanese Embassy residence outside The Hague, smashing several windows but causing no real damage and no casualties. The emperor was not at the residence at the time.

## Couple Visit Zoo

The protests stepped up yesterday when the emperor and empress went to Amsterdam to visit the Artis Zoo, the State Art Museum and the Japanese-built Okura Hotel.

Everywhere the emperor's bullet-proof limousine went, it was greeted by hordes of crowds of demonstrators carrying banners reading "Hirohito, Go, Go, Go," and "Hirohito—War Criminal."

When the emperor went to Soestdijk Palace for lunch with Queen Juliana, there were shouts and boos. One man carried a poster reading "Hirohito—Go Home."

State police, who had announced in advance they were not unsympathetic to the public dislike of the emperor, restrained the crowds in a subdued way. Several policemen who suffered in Japanese prison camps in World War II took the day off.

About 300,000 Dutch citizens were imprisoned by the Japanese in the former Dutch East Indies. Many of the ex-prisoners or their families still have bitter feelings against the Japanese.

Dutch officials stressed that the lunch hosted by Queen Juliana—attended also by the Princess Beatrix and Margriet—was the minimum of courtesy for the emperor's unofficial visit.

But some officials rejected government requests for courtesy. Two Sanikalden, the mayor of Amsterdam, ignored a personal request from Premier Barend Biesheuvel to turn up at Hirohito's visits to the zoo and museum yesterday.

Mr. Sanikalden, a former justice minister, was in a Japanese prison camp for over three years. Japanese officials expressed the hope the emperor's visit would not damage Dutch-Japanese relations. Some officials said the visit had been at the express wish of the emperor, implying that the official view had been different.

## Hirohito in Switzerland

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (UPI)—Emperor Hirohito today spent a quiet day in neutral Switzerland which contrasted sharply with earlier hostile incidents elsewhere.

Swiss authorities, at the specific request of the emperor, kept the 22-hour visit strictly private. Both in Geneva and nearby Lausanne, where Hirohito and Empress Nagako, 68, went sightseeing and to spend the night, police for outnumbered spectators.

The Emperor's special jetliner arrived from Amsterdam at mid-morning. He went directly from the airport to the headquarters of the International Committee of the Red Cross, where he received thanks for Japan's support of the Red Cross movement and presented the committee with a Japanese porcelain plate.

After driving to his Lausanne lakeside hotel, the emperor received Swiss President Rudolph Gysler for a short courtesy visit.

Departure for Bonn, last stop on their tour, was scheduled for early tomorrow. West German reports say they are assured of a friendly reception.

But in Berlin yesterday, more than 800 youths staged a protest march against the emperor. The youths assembled in the Tiergarten section of West Berlin and marched six miles through the city, carrying red flags and pictures linking Hirohito and Hitler.

The imperial couple will not visit Berlin.

## Erhard Sees Franco In Private Meeting

MADRID, Oct. 10 (AP)—Ex-chancellor of West Germany Ludwig Erhard, now on a private visit to Spain, yesterday conferred for 45 minutes with Generalissimo Francisco Franco at his El Pardo palace.

They talked about economic relations between the two countries, the world monetary crisis and international politics. During his stay in Madrid, Mr. Erhard conferred with Prince Juan Carlos, future Spanish king; Minister of Planning Laureano Lopez Roda and Vice-President Luis Carrero Blanco.

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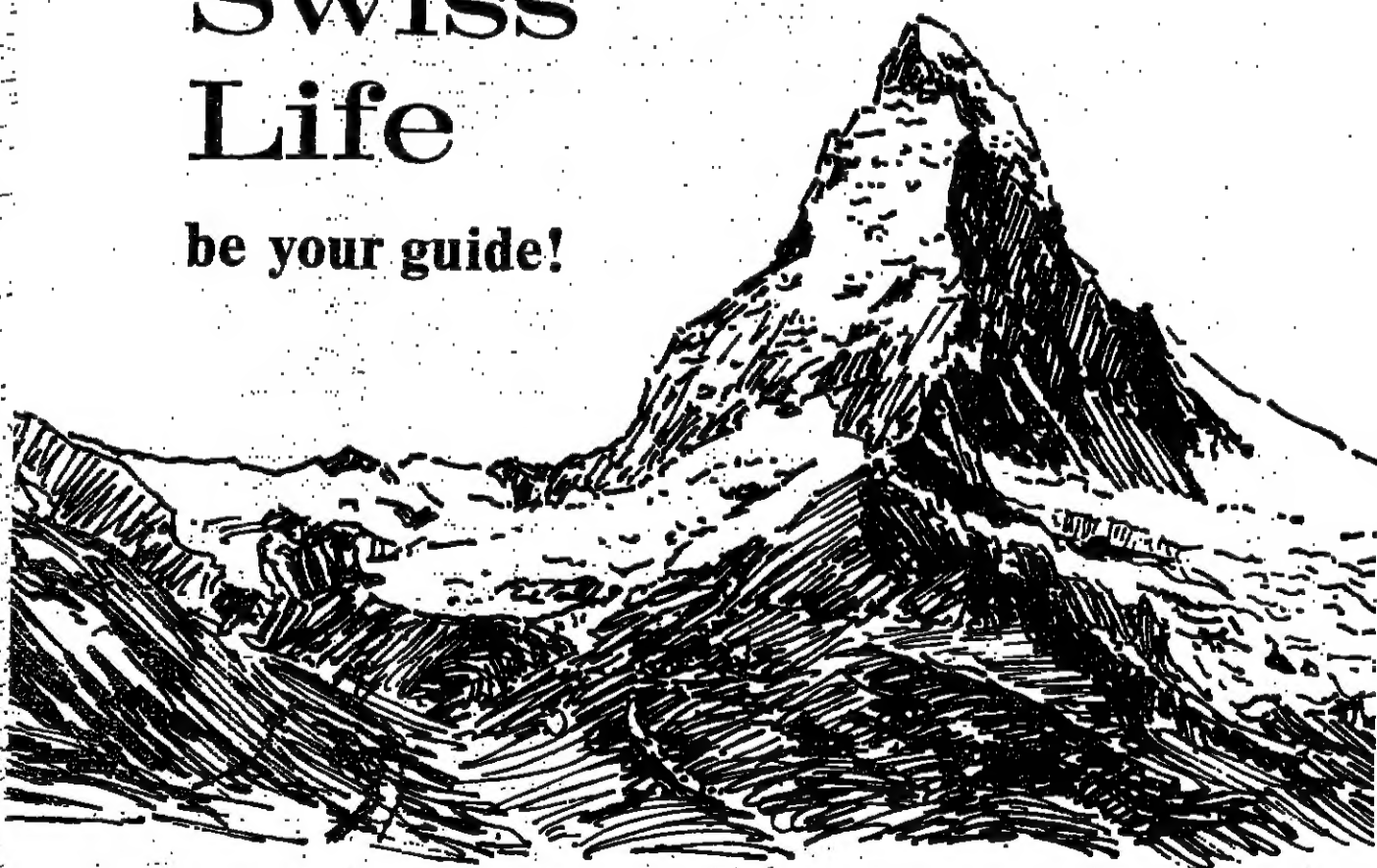
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## The Shah's Iran

### Arms Debts and Repression Are the Price of Progress

Nathan C. Randall

(UPI)—One late Sep-

tember morning, 32-year-old

Shahin, elder son of the

Shah, was surrounded by

men when he drove

out of his downtown

office.

His security escort

tried to force him into a

waiting car.

Shahin, who struggled

with armed men, was

later taken to a

hospital.

Confusion, it would be

said, was the result of

the king's security

being so lax.

Shahin was taken to

the hospital where he

was treated for a

series of

of terrorist acts including "at-

tempts to kidnap noted dip-

lomatics."

Harsh in conception and

in execution, the abortive

kidnapping nonetheless marked

a progress of sorts in the

guerrillas' efforts to embarrass

the Shah just before the lavish

celebration this coming week of

the 3,500th anniversary of the

Iranian nation.

Despite nine months of shoot-

outs with SAVAK, Robin Hood-

style bank robberies, booty-

trapped floral wreaths and the

assassination of a general who

ordered 13 of his colleagues

executed, the guerrillas had re-

mained an isolated island of ex-

traneous discontent in Iran's other-

wise go-go success story.

But their kidnapping choice

was judicious. For Shahrar's

Harvard-educated business acumen

had made his name synonymous

with increasingly unpopular in-

fluence peddling, "voluntary" si-

lent business partnerships and

other means of creaming off un-

earned income prevalent in the

royal circle and among their

close friends.

Theoretically the guerrillas

must have hoped to impose top-

level negotiations—humiliating

for even a less autocratic regime

—in which the prince's release

would have been contingent on

that of the rumored 600 to 1,000

political prisoners detained in

recent months.

Once botched, the kidnapping

may have proved an unsuspected

blessing for the prince. Accord-

ing to the highly imaginative

Tehran grapevine, which mass-

produces rumors in the absence

of an uncensored press, the Shah

had been on the verge of exiling

the prince and had already en-

sured that he end all his lucra-

tive business connections. The

inference was that the prince

may have won a stay of execu-

tion.

If nothing else, the episode

illustrates the regime's mood of

heightened sensitivity—some

might even say insecurity. Such

touchiness is all the more un-

derstandable on the eve of cele-

brations designed to show the

world that after a century of

foreign domination Iran today is

worthy of its great traditions

stretching back to Cyrus the

Great's now specially redecorated

capital of Persepolis.

The guerrillas hoped to stir up

unrest to force changes once the

mass of Iranians can be per-

suaded that their lot is worsening

despite the Shah's obvious accom-

plishments.

Yet the Shah has confounded

his foreign and domestic critics

so often and so convincingly that

more self-assurance might have

been expected so soon before he

greets the 50 heads of state and

government he has invited for a

weeklong spectacle in the desert.

For under his rule Iran has be-

come one of the very few coun-

tries, especially in the under-

developed world, whose problems

are the consequence of its own

success. The problems are serious

indeed and made more so by the

Shah's decision to turn Iran into

a major Middle Eastern military

power no matter what the strains

on his still vulnerable oil-based

economy.

The explanation of the surface

nervousness probably lies in the

man himself, as complicated,

devoted, authoritarian and im-

pertinent a leader as exists in the

world today.

Perhaps that is only natural.

He is the son of a lowly born

professional soldier who seized

power in 1925 and was crowned

Shah himself at 21 when the

British deposed his pro-German

father during World War II. He

was forced into a brief exile until

the CIA in 1953 engineered the

overthrow of his Communist-

supported, ultra-nationalist Pre-

mier Mohammed Mossadegh.

Yet the Shah, Mohammed Reza

Pahlavi, has come into his own

in the past eight years in a way

few rulers could even dream of.

Mastering the manipulation and

maneuvering long associated with

the exercise of power in his

country, he surprised his critics

by facing down the traditional

thousand ruling families and car-

rying out the land reform they

had long opposed in parliament.

Despite subsequent shortcom-

ings, the land reform of 1963 has



assured him of a political base

allowing him his way more often

than not.

The present guerrilla disorders

notwithstanding, his authority is

no longer questioned as it was in

1965. During a two-year period

the Shah twice escaped assas-

sination.

In the process he has grown

to have little time for the

trappings of parliamentary

democracy, party politics or civil

rights such as freedom of the

press or protection from arbitrary

arrest.

Amir Abbas Hekmat is been

premier for more than six years.

But the government, which con-

trols 180 of the 217 seats in par-

liament, is only one of the hand-

ful of forces which the Shah

manipulates to maintain his au-

thority. The Shah's sensitivity

to public opinion is marginal. He

did not hesitate to drop three

ministers either for their devo-

tion to the gambling tables or

their misuse of public funds.

Similarly, he quietly let it be

known that he did not take

kindly to the initiative of the

daughters of powerful court min-

isters Assadollah Alam. They had

advertised in the local press the

opening of their new public

relations office. That, the Shah

apparently felt, was blatant in-

fluence peddling. The office was

shut down.

The other forces he manipulates

include the armed forces, SAVAK,

the private business sector, his

own family and its wide circle

of friends, his poker cronies and

rival factions within the govern-

ment and administration.

#### Expression Denied

But the Shah's real problems

in the future may lie less in

politics than economics. So far,

in the relatively recent past, the

gross national product has jumped

by more than an average of

ten percent annually, putting

Iran right after Japan and ahead

of Brazil as world leaders in

economic growth.

But in the words of a sym-

pathetic foreign observer, "the

country's financial and economic

policies show the same problems

as a one-man proprietorship

which really ought to go public."

Denying his people the usual

outlets for expression, the Shah

is seemingly condemned to

produce economic well-being at

an ever more hectic rate in order

to dilute the political and social

discontent which is building.

Critics question, however,

whether the one-man system run

by the Shah can keep accurate

track of the increasingly sophis-

ticated and expanded economy.

They worry about such giant

overruns as the 700-mile natural

gas pipeline linking the Persian

Gulf fields with the Soviet Union.

Originally ticketed at \$350 mil-

lion, the pipeline cost more than

\$740 million before completion

due to corruption, inefficiency,

fraud and plain bad luck.

Even without such examples,

critics worry that only 70 to 72

percent of the national budget

is covered by revenue. The im-

pressive, if ever vulnerable, rate

of expansion is being fueled by

foreign loans. Debt servicing

charges are creeping dangerously

close to the 20 percent level view-

ed as warranting automatic dis-

ciplinary action by the Interna-

tional Monetary Fund.

Although no official statistics

are published on total foreign

debts, estimates suggest that Iran

owns more than \$2 billion in

medium-term loans, equivalent to

well over a year's foreign ex-

change earnings.

Such concerns never before

have prevented Iran from con-

founding paymasters—due to the

increased revenue and production

that the Shah has succeeded in

forcing from the Western oil con-

sortium which provides 80 per-

cent of Iran's foreign exchange

income. Thanks in large part to

the generous Teheran oil accord,

Iran has managed to triple oil

earnings—to over \$2 billion—in

the past four years.

#### British Pullout

The British withdrawal from

the oil-rich Persian Gulf—which

they have protected for more

than a century—would appear to

impose a period of relative as-

terity on the Shah because he

feels Iran must assume major

defense responsibilities in the

area.

Officially, Iran claims that the

sudden British decision in 1968

to withdraw from the Gulf by the

end of 1971 came as an un-

welcome surprise which forced the

Shah into a vastly stepped up



## Labor and Phase 2

President Nixon, ideologically opposed to the proliferation of bureaucrats and practically aware of the limitations of legislative authority over economic matters, has made a very strong effort to found his Phase 2 upon mutual agreement. The economic constituencies will try to work out policy, while the administration will retain its statutory authority to exert controls as a background threat. The result is that many complain his new program has only "rubber teeth," while the labor unions resent any teeth at all—at least where labor-management bargaining is concerned.

The union leaders, that is to say, want all authority over wages vested in the 15-man pay board, which they apparently thought would provide a high court of collective bargaining, the five labor members dicker with their opposite numbers of industry, and counting on the five public members to sustain them. To have an autonomous pay board dealing with wages, while an equally autonomous price commission tried to cope with the actions of the pay board would reduce the fight against inflation to mere shadow-boxing. The President's Cost of Living Council must exercise oversight, must be able to bring pay and prices into harmony—which also means bringing the pay board and the price commission into harmony.

But such labor leaders as George Meany and Leonard Woodcock mistrust the over-riding governmental authority. They know that not only the result of future wage

negotiations, but the fate of contracts already accepted by labor and industry, with built-in inflationary characteristics, may be subject to such authority. And the President is aware that, no matter what legislative authority he may have at his disposal, a very large degree of cooperation by unions is essential if some economic stabilization is to be achieved.

The American labor movement cannot afford, for its own or for the country's sake, to permit itself to be boxed into the intransigent position of the British Labor party—that there can be no interference with collective bargaining, with all that implies for industrial strife and continued inflation. Admitting the difficult position of labor union leaders—who may be led into associating their own prestige with actions by the pay board or the Cost of Living Council that may be resented by groups of their followers—the alternative is to remain outside the whole structure that Mr. Nixon is attempting to build.

The success of the President's plan, still so lightly sketched, still so subject to change and interpretation, is admittedly doubtful. But when compared with the possibilities of continued economic anarchy or of some rigid framework of legislative enactment and bureaucratic enforcement, it does offer hope. In the national interest it is essential to start the machinery and correct errors as they appear in its working—not to raise all the specters before they emerge, and try to slay them in advance. That would, of course, be fine, if it were practical. It is not.

## More Than Chrome at Stake

Only President Nixon can now pull Congress back from an action that would damage the United Nations, tarnish the credibility of United States policy in Africa, jeopardize delicate negotiations between Britain and Rhodesia, and offend liberal opinion everywhere.

The Senate has inserted in the military procurement bill a provision for breaching sanctions twice invoked against the white racist regime in Rhodesia by the United Nations Security Council—with strong American backing. The provision would permit importation of Rhodesian chrome, supposedly to lessen American dependence on high-priced Russian chrome.

Sens. Fulbright and McGee fought hard to leave the decision on chrome imports to the President. They failed at the showdown by six votes, partly because of absenteeism—including Democratic presidential aspirants Harris, Jackson, McGovern and Muskie—and partly because the administration kept silent.

This issue far transcends a narrow commercial interest. The Security Council

voted sanctions for the first time in UN history because it regarded perpetuation of minority rule in Rhodesia—where blacks outnumber whites 20 to 1—as a formula for eventual racial war. For the U.S. government unilaterally to violate that embargo would have grave consequences for the United Nations. It would be serious business in any circumstance to amend the United Nations Participation Act of 1945, which empowers the President to enforce Security Council decisions. To do so in order to relieve chrome importers and to augment a chrome stockpile already adequate for the next two years would be extreme folly.

Such a move might encourage the white rulers in Salisbury to intransigence just when Britain sees a chance at last to negotiate an agreement for Rhodesian independence with a guarantee of unimpeded progress toward majority rule.

With the military procurement bill now in the Senate-House conference, Mr. Nixon still has a chance to head off this mindless act—if he is interested enough to try.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### More Troops for Ulster

As yet more troops arrive in Ulster, a still deeper pessimism settles over the province. . . . Where politics has failed, the army multiplies. The restoration of order on the ground is, of course, a main priority. But if the history of the last two years shows anything, it shows that the military alone cannot bring peace. . . .

After the tripartite talks last month, the impression was given that Mr. (Prime Minister Brian) Faulkner was at least ready to back a reform package, providing for more Catholic influence at Stormont. . . . The longer the plan is delayed, and the longer the army remains the main emblem of London's interest, the more difficult it will be to retrieve the tatters of Catholic support for the very idea of Ulster. The argument, which began with the Unionists and is now heard in more respectable quarters, that there can be no reform until the last gunman has fallen, is a truly astonishing prescription for further disaster.

—From the Sunday Times (London).

#### Pentagon Radiation Tests

The disclosure that for the past 11 years terminal cancer patients have been exposed to nuclear radiation treatment as part of a Pentagon-paid research study makes horrible reading.

That the purpose of the study—to establish how much "total body" radiation United States combat troops could take on a nuclear battlefield—is important to Western military strategy can be accepted. What cannot, on present evidence, is the way it has been implemented. . . .

Between this and the medico-military "research" carried out by the Nazis on human guinea pigs in their concentration camps there is still, of course, a gap. But the gap looks far too narrow for comfort. In its own interest as champion of individual

liberty the American government should take steps to widen it.

—From the Sunday Telegraph (London).

#### Reducing European Forces

It looks as if actual talks between NATO and the Warsaw Pact powers (on mutual force reductions) are some way off. America is keen on them, because Washington does not want such cuts as it may have to make anyhow to be unrequited ones. Britain, freer than most NATO countries at present to be realistic, and keenly aware of the inadequacy of even existing forces, is all for hastening extremely slowly. It is greatly to be hoped that all NATO members will cling to the importance of keeping the guard up. "Remember Czechoslovakia" should be the watchword.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

#### An Eye on Ostpolitik

If Herr Brandt's great success has been his Ostpolitik, it has not sunk in with the electorate. Berliners, it is true, may well have something to cheer about soon, but they are a group apart. Many people in the country, led by somewhat opportunist Christian Democrat criticism, are suspicious of Herr Brandt's policy, even if a majority is in favor. They mistrust Russian good intentions and feel that the chancellor is too pliable, too likely to give away German interests.

This is to a considerable extent an emotional reaction, but it is strongly felt. Dr. Barzel, though fundamentally he supports the Ostpolitik, has been more than willing to strike a critical note when the occasion offers. Leaving aside the infighting, however, Dr. Barzel and Herr Brandt look like making a good match for the leadership of Germany. Both are men of high quality, worthy to play a leading role in the new Europe.

—From the Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 11, 1896

PARIS—There was never any doubt of President Cleveland's sentiments on the financial question over which the election question is now being waged. But he has now spoken in definite and eloquent words in favor of an honest currency. The words of the Democratic President Cleveland might help the Republican nominee McKinley but they will certainly bury the financial heresies of William Jennings Bryan.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1921

PARIS—The mummified corpse of a woman, supposed to have been of the Redskin race, has been dug up out of the sand at Long Beach, Long Island. Guesses at her age vary from one to two thousand years; but, of course, as she was a woman, "you never can tell." Apparently she wore her hair "bobbed," which proves again that there is nothing new under the sun, or probably under the earth, either.



## An End and a Beginning

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The present crisis of the dollar has a symbolic significance transcending its purely financial aspects, for the dollar has come to be accepted as the quintessential token of United States power.

During 15 years after the outbreak of World War II we had seen a steady increase in the number and cumulative strength of our foreign friends, acting in concert under our tutelage, and as Henry Kissinger wrote six years ago: "A decade and a half of hegemony have accustomed us to believe that our views represent the general interest."

In a sense this "general interest" was directly tied to "our views" concerning international monetary matters. Washington came to consider it axiomatic that what was good for the U.S. dollar was good for everyone's economic system since the entire world had become dependent upon the dollar as an international standard.

Thus even the Soviet bloc, in its internal trade dealings as well as its dealings with non-Communist lands, used a theoretical dollar exchange rate and invoiced exports and services on the basis of the most capitalistic currency.

Since about 1960, however, a new trend began although it was years before this was discerned. Approximately at the same time the dollar began to be over-extended the United States began to see a gradual decline in the relative strength and number of its friends abroad and in the relative weakness of its opponents.

#### Fundamental Facts

The slow vanishing of our previous hegemony showed itself in many ways from UN Assembly voting to new military balances but the facade of dollar dependence seemed to wax despite symptoms of fiscal anemia in the United States. The ensuing years saw open attacks on American monetary policies, led by Gen. de Gaulle, and a highly unprofitable strategic commitment in Indo-China which began to eat into our economic health.

These fundamental facts could not fail to impress themselves near the core of White House thinking. President Nixon himself soon realized that a threshold was being crossed and as early as 1969 he started to study possible revision of basic U.S. policies in such matters for a period that would endure long after his own departure from office.

Such conceptual approaches dealt with national and international economic factors: eliminating poverty; creation of special mechanisms to reduce pollution; global aspects of birth control. It was seen as folly to reckon on continued subsidized exports of millions of tons of grain to feed unchecked population growth in South Asia, for example.

From the start of his administration Nixon concerned himself with monetary matters. He concluded that the existing system was unsatisfactory and that neither the United States nor the world could go on having currency crises every few years.

This is the background to the complex effort under way since mid-August to realign existing monetary relationships and end the U.S. fiscal anemia. The initial step was unilateral nullification of the 1944 Bretton Woods agreement.

For more than a quarter of a century the fundamental balance arranged at Bretton Woods prevailed although international economic and trade balances were

drastically altered, as for example in the instances of West Germany and Japan. The 1934 gold-dollar relationship set by President Roosevelt and continued by Bretton Woods was modified in March, 1968, when a two-tier gold system was introduced.

But this alone was an inadequate remedy. Today there is so much commerce in a shrinking world and the United States, although trying to reduce overseas expenditures, remains so committed to foreign obligations, that it fears there might not be sufficient funds to finance necessary transactions.

This is the reason for the mounting interest in the substitute and theoretically artificial currency called special drawing rights or SDR's. An SDR is not something you can bite like a sovereign or crinkle like a greenback

but it has a functional use acknowledged by finance ministers in most heavy-trading nations.

It has been suggested that SDR's be made directly convertible into gold, that trade and payments balances be settled only by SDR's, that they be made available like a reserve currency for borrowing from the International Monetary Fund, and that central banks of all countries transfer a fraction of their assets to the IMF in exchange for SDR's.

The non-Communist world, still led if not dominated by the United States, realizes that international business has simply become too big to be financed any more by traditional means. We are in the process of seeing the tentative creation of a brand new monetary system and with it erasure of American domination of world finance.

## Let Soviet Citizens Go

By Andrei D. Sakharov

MOSCOW—The trials of recent months have once again reminded us of the tragic conflicts faced by Soviet citizens who wish to emigrate and resettle in another country as well as the legal, social, psychological and political aspects of this problem.

Soviet citizens, both Jews and those of other nationalities—Russians, Ukrainians, Germans, Armenians, Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Meskhi, Turks and others—who have sought to leave for personal, ethnic and other reasons, have found their lives transformed into constant torture by years of expectation only to receive unjustified refusals.

There is another side to this problem. Concern can only be caused by the fact of those who, having lost hope of satisfying their aspirations within the framework of the law, decided to break the law in one way or another.

Many of these people have been sentenced to long terms of detention in camps or prisons or have been doomed to the horror of forced psychiatric treatment in such strict-regimen hospitals as the Dnepropetrovsk special psychiatric hospital and others.

The attempts made by these citizens, prompted by extreme necessity, have for the most part been categorized by the courts as betrayal of the motherland, and have resulted in most severe punishment.

In December, 1970, the world was stunned by the sentences in the so-called Leningrad case about an attempted hijacking. Two death sentences were pronounced by an appeals court, but the extent of public punishment remained exceptionally strict for the sentenced.

In May, 1971, a Lithuanian, Sim Kundika, whose only guilt was an attempt to remain abroad during a voyage overseas, was sentenced to ten years' detention by a court in Vilna. He was able to jump onto an American warship, but was returned and sentenced for "betrayal of the motherland."

Finally there is yet another side to the problem. Persons attempting to leave, usually without success, find themselves in doing so in the position of second-class citizens with regard to retaining a number of their rights—because of prejudices, traditions and conformism in our society.

This involves the opportunity of continuing with one's studies or with one's job, and may even result in judicial prosecution. The recent trials of Palstnik in Odessa and Kakut in Sverdlovsk are, in my opinion, examples of such pre-conceived and obviously unjust approaches.

Commenting on the above aspects of the problem as a whole, I would like to stress that a humane and just solution would be highly important to further democratization of our country, for the final overcoming of our international isolation, for an exchange of people and ideas and for the defense of the rights of man—that primary and basic value of a socio-political system.

The freedom to emigrate, which only a small number of people would in fact use, is an essential condition of spiritual freedom. A free country cannot resemble a cage, even if it is gilded and supplied with material things.

Respected members of the Supreme Soviet, I appeal to you, I appeal to anyone who wants the citizens of this country to be truly free, to contribute in every way possible to a solution of these problems. In particular, I appeal to you personally to take the initiative in the following:

● It is essential to adopt legislation that would resolve the problem of emigration in a democratic spirit so that anyone who desires to leave the country will be given the opportunity to do so and, if he then changes his mind, to return home without hindrance. This would be in keeping with the rights of man that are universally acknowledged.

● Further, it is essential that the section of the criminal code on high treason be amended so that it will no longer be interpreted as broadly as has been evident in recent trial practice.

● It is essential to grant amnesty to all citizens sentenced in connection with attempts to leave the country and to release those who, for the same reason, are being subjected to forced treatment in special psychiatric hospitals.

Andrei D. Sakharov, Academician and member of the Committee of the Rights of Man, sent this "open appeal" to the Supreme Soviet.

## Letters

### The American Hospital

We welcome the recent report by The Herald Tribune on the pressing financial needs of the American Hospital of Paris, and would like to make one or two additional observations.

The American Hospital, like many institutions dedicated to the public benefit, has had many problem periods during its long years of existence, including survival during two world wars. Many of the difficulties emphasized in your report were a direct result of the last war and have been largely surmounted. Indeed, the number and needs of the patients in the hospital have now reached an all-time high. Diligent maintenance and improvement of existing facilities and installation of new facilities have allowed the hospital to meet all the increasing calls on it while continuing to meet standards of care comparable to those of the best American and French hospitals.

The improvements and new facilities, incidentally, have been financed almost entirely from funds contributed specifically for such purposes.

I would like to stress that the hospital's primary purpose is the care of Americans, whether wealthy or indigent, resident or tourist, in an American hospital environment. It is seeking to extend, rather than limit, this primary role by urging U.S. legislation to make its patients eligible for Medicare and by studying the possibility of adding facilities for medical research under Franco-American auspices.

Of course, it welcomes French and other patients as well as Americans, for these extra beds help support the full range of services required for a modern general hospital, and the chronic deficit is showing signs of improvement. In spite of its needs, the hospital has no intention of curtailing any of these services for the foreseeable future.

I would like to point out that, like all hospitals, the American Hospital of Paris needs a continual flow of contributions and an ever-increased endowment to provide ever better medical facilities. Contributions to the American hospital will be contributions to a needy, but thriving and growing institution.

With the generous support of its many friends and past and potential patients, the hospital is committed to constant amelioration of the quality and quantity of its services to the American community in Europe.

We make a special plea to readers of The Herald Tribune to help us in this endeavor.

TUPPER BARRETT  
President  
Board of Governors  
Neuilly-sur-Seine.

### Metro vs. Subway

Some months ago you published—without rebuttal of any kind—a statement by a Parisian official to the effect that Parisians would stage a "revolution" if their Metro were like the New York subway. Not having been in Paris for some years, I assumed when I read this that the Metro had been remodeled into a superb transit system.

Visiting Paris again, however, I find that New York's system is still superior to that of Paris. When I was here last, Ligne 1 was receiving a face-lift; but I see now that many of its stations remain untouched. The rest of the system seems just as I remember it—slow, cramped, hot and dreary. Even the cars look the same. Meanwhile, New York has bought dozens of new air-conditioned cars equipped with a number of lines (which were twice as fast as the Metro to begin with), installed escalators, and rebuilt many stations.

Paris's new RER is nice, but New York's completely modernized PATH to New Jersey is better. The New York subway solved its security problem by putting a transit policeman on every night train. In Paris, "police" solve the problem by shutting down the Metro at night. Finally, New York's new commuter trains make the SNCF carriages look like ox-carts.

LES LEVITT.

### The Spad Pilots

Most interested in the letter from "Ex-Pilot" (Sept. 21). It is true that Nungesser flew on a few missions with the Escadrille Lafayette while he was supposed to be on sick leave from his own squadron. In fact, he scored one of his many victories while on a patrol with Norman Prince and James MacConnell.

However, in spite of Ex-Pilot's claim, the record is quite clear: There were 38 Americans officially serving under Capt. Thénault during the life of the squadron. Re Ex-Pilot's concern that he not give his name because it could lose him his American nationality, all I can say to that is that

he has nothing to fear of that, there is no known case of any American serving in the Lafayette or Lafayette Flying having enlisted under name. All its members, French aviators by French Foreign Legion.

London.

### Dollars and

Thank you for publication of my letter of Sept. 14, 1971. Unfortunately, the omission of half leaves a dissonance of my views. You to publish the whole which read:

The dollar is, after a century of the world's economic and political biggest is backed not only by self-sufficient economic U.S. assets but the world's national validity insures national value, albeit, sinking one.

SDRs, however, are the illusion of "intern operation and collect stability." Without such they are worthless.

Dollars, traded at on the open, or the first a On the other hand U.S. and British pol they are great, as the made the world's real asset claims, to persuade them instead their dollar and ste into international tak while preserving the earnings-power asset over the years series per. Congratulations clever financiers and "Dann you fools" to who are thus defrauded by the Germans and ese.

R. LENO

### Urban Guer

I request the cour columns to correct the impression given by Friendly article on "Guerrilla Danger" (10/1).

I am glad to note Friendly is aware of such a danger, but so convives to give the that the International for Strategic Studies which he refers, is in a pioneer in this field.

ert Moss, the author of was in fact commissi own Institute for the Conflict to write a studies, two of which mentioned in the III tion. This important not mentioned by Mr.

The ISO is, to my, the only body of its ki entirely to the study political instability, and "violence." It was this special purpose and its council includ the world's most deta parts in the field, pioneered the study in this special sense in my book "The Rebel of Post-War Insurrec don and Boston, 1890, a decade ago.

BRIAN G

### Franco's Am

You have given us a article on the Oct. 1: in honor of General I there is an error whic you will want to cor general pardon dears Spain's government, the homage to the p ed, tried, and convicted crime—and nobody Villa Reyes, of Matas been tried nor convict thing yet. He is sim of misuse of public fu stantly holds that an e of the documents of t not prove him guilty. Reyes, not having ben of anything is natura cluded in the pardon.

Again, the cabinet me were "mentioned" in t case have been out of two years, as well as dent of the Bank of Sp were promptly deposi eal. Franco's commi present government of the cabinet are not t the Matass case.

JOSEPH I. J

### The International

The International Tribune welcomes let readers. Short letters better chance of be lished. All letters or to condensation for s zone. Anonymous let not be considered for tion. Writers may ret their letters be star with initials, but g will be given to the signed and bearing th complete address.







## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last	Net change
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## **Sports**

# **Player Wins Match Golf Title From Nicklaus**

the putter deserted him completely. He had a few practice putts during the short lunch break and was dissatisfied. Then he three-putted the 18th from 18 feet, three-putted the 21st from the fringe 40 feet out and, shaky now, three-putted the 22d as a mocking bird shrilled when he was drawing the blade back. In between Player sank a putt from 20 feet for a birdie stroke on 20th.

In four holes, the little man in his familiar black had gone from one down to three up.

"When you are putting badly," said Nicklaus later, "you think too much about that and not enough about the rest of your game. Then the sharpness goes too."

An iron on the flag all the way gave Player another hole on the 26th where he had a five-footer. He was five up on the 29th when Jack's drive hit a hard spot on the fairway and rocketed off unsighted into the bushes. With 3,000 people milling about, the ball was said to get and the hole conceded. Jack won the next, his only hole of the afternoon, when Gary drove in the bushes, but he had three-putted the 32d the last putt from 30 inches, to end it.

And so Player had his fourth victory in this eight-year-old championship, \$19,200 and all the emoluments that go with taking the only match play title extant.

"I consider it one of the five great world tournaments," said Player. "It's man to man head-on over 36 holes and a punishing test of endurance." Gary makes a feast of this. "Priddy might be driving balls into the gathering gloom and did a mile jogging to wind up his preparation. Under any circumstance he stayed the course."

## 'Coin,' Thrown to Leg, 'Knocks Out' Spaniard

GENOA, Oct. 10.—Muhammad Ali put on his show at the Sports Palace here last night making believe that he was knocked out by some unknown Italian heavyweight. But Ali's performance was topped in the main event of the evening when a boxer was apparently knocked out by a coin.

Bruno Arcari of Italy retained his world junior-welterweight boxing crown with a tenth-round knockout over Domingo Barrera Corpus of Spain—who claimed he was the victim of an object thrown into the ring.

In the chaotic finish to the brawling fight, the Spanish challenger collapsed midway through round 10 as Arcari stood several feet away from him.

Barrera later said that he had been hit on the leg by a coin, which had caused him considerable pain. But British referee Teddy Waltham had no hesitation about counting Barrera out when he hit the deck.

Ali started his performance by delighting the 15,000 fans by running from the ring in mock terror as an unknown Italian boxer, Giorgio Bambini, climbed through the ropes to meet him.

Manager Angelo Dundee had to call the former champion back into the ring, and he quickly managed to get "knocked out" before getting up again and this time facing Bambini and Alonso Johnson, his former sparring partner, at the same time.

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4. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1990; 263: 1033-1037.

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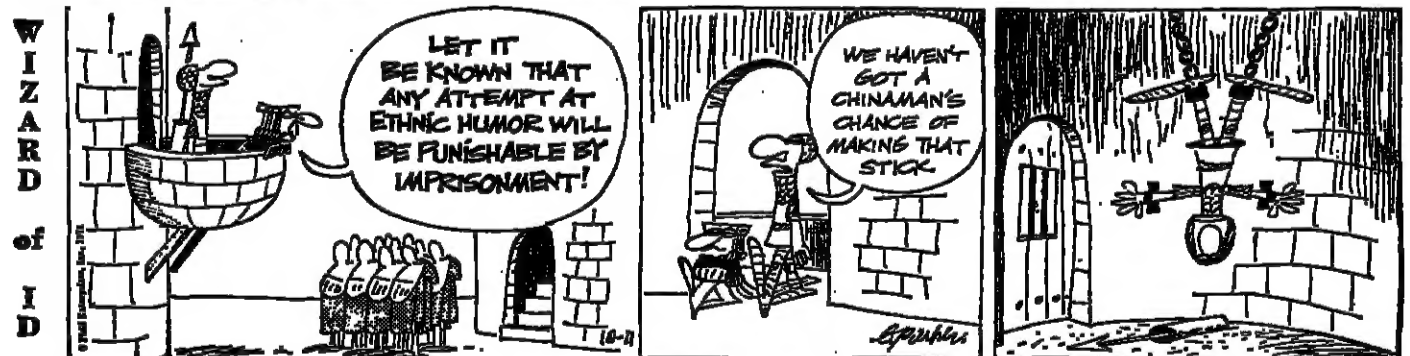
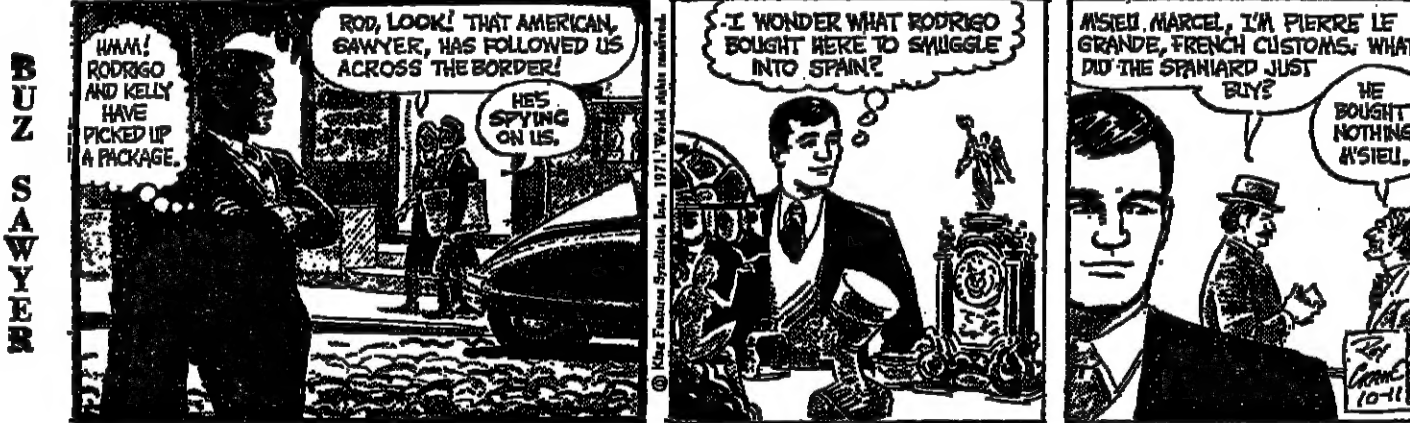
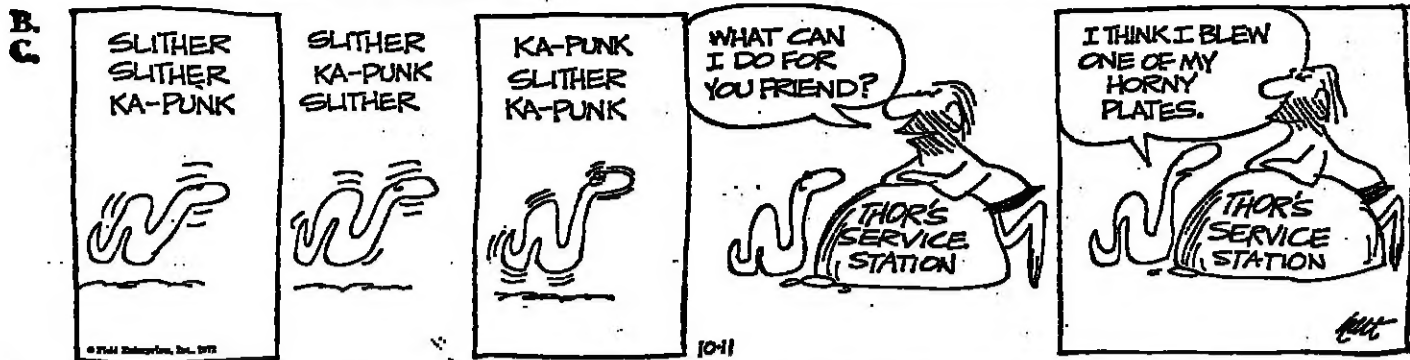
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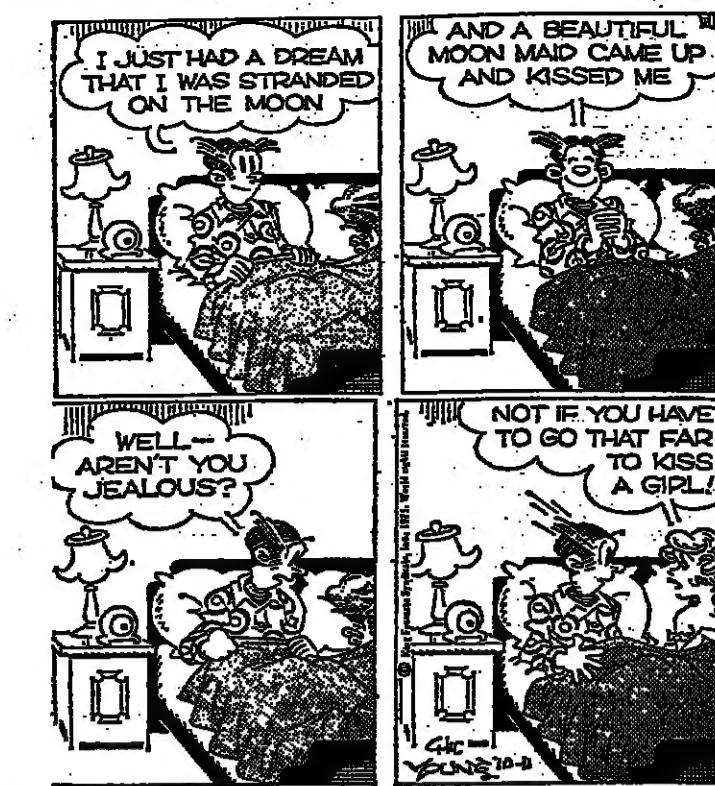
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## BLONDIE



## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Players who sacrifice when they are vulnerable and the opponents are not walk on a tightrope. One down, losing 200, is a fine result. If the opponents had a game, but anything more is a disaster. North and South had the tightrope on the diagramed deal. They would have been badly bruised if their opponents had found the right answer to a difficult, defensive problem.

West opened with a weak two-bid in spades and East made the exploratory response of two no-trump. South, who had passed originally, bid his diamond suit at the three level. Over West's three spades, North jumped to five diamonds. East doubled.

If West had led the singleton heart queen the defenders would

have taken four tricks automatically. But he led instead the club two. South ruffed in the dummy and drew trumps in two rounds, ending in his hand. He cashed his club ace, discarding a spade from dummy and ruffed his last club to reach this position:

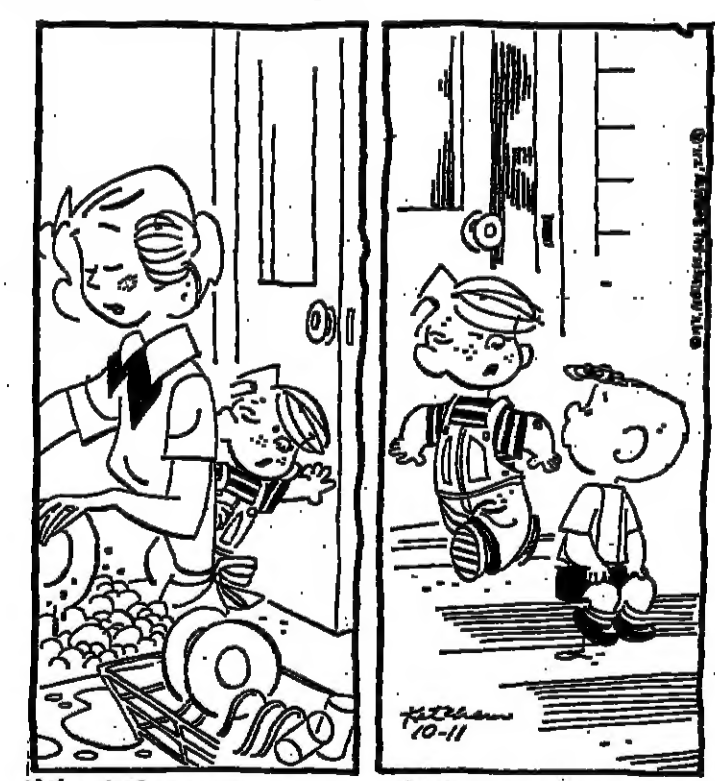
NORTH		EAST	
♠ 6	♠ K10942	♠ KQ	♠ A10983
♥ 10	♥ Q	♥ A	♥ J653
♦ 10	♦ Q	♦ 10	♦ 10
♣ 72	♣ 87	♣ J654	♣ 10

A spade was led from dummy and East won with the queen. He continued with the king and West overtook with the ace, but the defense could no longer collect two heart tricks. West led the heart queen and South ducked, forcing West to concede a ruff and discard on the next trick. The contract only went down by one.

West should have overtaken his partner's spade queen and led the heart queen. The East hand would then have retained an entry in spades to cash the heart ace eventually.

Losing 200 points was a fine result for North-South, whereas a two-trick defeat for 500 points would have been a disaster.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## BOOKS

## BREAD AND ROSE TOO

Reporting About America

By Jack Newfield. Dutton. 429 pp.

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

AFTER reading 429 pages of something done screening prog New York, with "in nine months some children treated." The and state price they were with of Atlas. Ag reports on the rection officers tors who repres acted outside of ens him, under the law become liberties are re

The two best those on Amie slaspi, on the e voter-registra and on the march from Se ery in 1965. T is especially wor is the best wrt evocative, conva dangers, frustra distance still. I even basic righ population that of the volun hardly be prai black people w says, have mad ment to their's involves a spec relationship to agricultural lift them an inner wonders, what from the outsid world.

His profiles: thors, bureanc acclous and Those on Lida luctant but inment. Rocke is a man who n but who disgis conservatism at the poor by a Humphrey and will never be of Vietnam.

His fiercest are directed at the old left, their anti-Stal can recognize society and an alliances with the segment order to guard munist threat indistinguish and under the reputations, the devil's work, sounds familiar, there was more ing within the the common e of inective was can't understa gence of the old as he can't betra of St in. I wonder if the encountering ch rigidity or cyni will search any on Ice" to the for guidance.

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer.

## Solution to Friday's Puzzle

PAID ALAS PLATE  
DOR DOLE LEGAL  
TAKEDVANTAGEOF  
TREADLES AIRE  
TOES RIDE  
TAPERS FALSERIB  
OISEINTNO ART  
TAKESFORGRAMED  
ETIE MOVES LIGOR  
RISTORES DIANNED  
TRES MESH  
BOMBS COCKARFOO  
HAKETORLEAVEIT  
ATTILY SEAN ELLE  
VREYS SERIT WASA

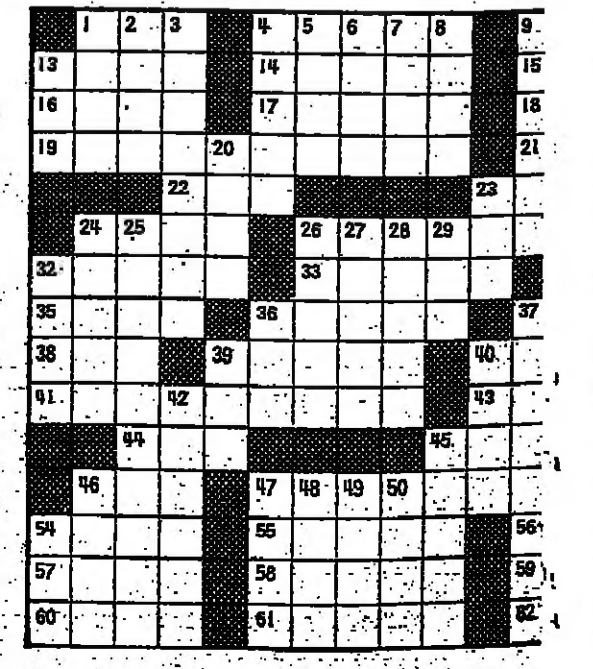
## CROSSWORD

**ACROSS**

1 Mil. officer  
4 — (appraised)  
9 Furniture style  
13 Facts and figures  
14 Ethiopian town  
15 Old people of Gaul  
16 Hebrew letter  
17 Subleased  
18 Webster of N.F.L.  
19 Guaranteeing  
21 Beiderbecke  
23 Snook, for short  
24 Trojan War figure  
26 Sat on  
32 Brief effort  
33 Completely  
34 Race  
35 Excessive indulgence  
36 Good, in Bilbao  
37 Gabes Gulf port  
38 Worthless trifle  
39 Unobtrusive  
40 In fact  
41 Australian palm  
43 Feral

**DOWN**

44 "So few" of fun  
45 Transgress  
46 Rugged or Sheridan  
47 Classroom lectures  
54 Rhyme scheme  
55 Stage fare  
56 Left  
57 Clamorous  
58 Evening in Bonn  
59 Grandparental  
60 Ballet wear  
61 Pools  
62 Capitol Hill man: Abbr.  
1 Central  
2 Star in Perseus  
3 Turkish soldier of yore  
4 Topkick  
5 Roman dates  
6 Bantu of Natal  
7 Pitcher  
8 Social commitment  
9 Gum  
10 Highly pleasing  
11 Wall Street org.  
12 Do bartending



## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

HOLAT  
REBET  
STEACK  
WYSORD

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here



Jumbles: HARRY CABLE PURPLE BISHOP  
Answer: If you do this practice it - PREACH







